"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; fair, colder Friday; south, shifting to west winds.
For full weather report see page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,753. .... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

TROOPS RUSHED TO STOP VILLA; CAPITAL MOVED

Transferred to Orizaba, as Villa, Nearing Queretaro, Takes Big Towns.

HOPES OF PEACE VANISH

Washington Is Informed That a Clash of Arms Now Appears to be Inevitable.

CARRANZA GENERALS LOYAL

Gutierrez Reported a Prisoner of Villa—Mexicans Stop American Papers at Texas Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Gen. Obregon, who yesterday assumed complete control of the capital, said today:

"I consider useless anything except armed force, though we must await the return of the commission headed by Iglesias Calderon to see what results it has accomplished. Meantime, let us prepare for the struggle.

"I am proud to say that fortunately the Army of the Northwest, which I command, is prepared to enter the contest in defense of the principles for which the Mexican people have been fighting during the last four years. I have shipped all my artillery, and my troops can be mobilized at the first order. Yesterday two trains with artillery departed for San Juan del Rio, State of Queretaro."

Gen. Obregon condemns the futility of conventions and discussions and adds:

"In the midst of these absurdities, the result of personal ambitions, we do not think of protesting against the presence of invading troops on our soil and against the lowering of our sacred ensign to make place for the Stars and Stripes. Not only do we not protest, but for our greater shame there have been protests against the evacuation of Vera Cruz which have come from Villa through his representative, Llorente."

The Government of Gen. Carranza has now moved to Orizaba, and Mexico City, for the first time since the days of the French intervention, ceases to be the seat of Federal powers.

In moving to Orizaba Gen. Carranza is following in the footsteps of Juarez, who, during the Wars of Reform and the French intervention, established his capital at different points in national territory according to the exigencies of the campaign. At Orizaba Gen. Carranza will command the Mexican Railway between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, and when Vera Cruz is turned over to his forces he will control the chief port and route for exports and imports and would thus have an important advantage over any hostile power established at Mexico City.

Members of the diplomatic corps say they see no reason, at any rate for the present, why they should go to Orizaba. They point out that the Carranza Government is unrecognized by any foreign power, and therefore it is their business to treat with any de facto authority established in this city.

Villa Takes Important Towns.

EL PASO, Nov. 18.—Telegraphic reports from Leon tonight said that the Villa forces had occupied Irapuato and Guanajuato without firing a single shot. Six thousand men of the Carranza garrison at Irapuato surrendered unconditionally, it was declared.

All American newspapers were prohibited from entry into Mexico by an order from Gen. Villa put into effect today along the border. Even persons crossing the international border at this port were relieved of newspapers they carried by the Villa Inspectors. No explanation was given for the order.

The Villa troops were reported tonight as pressing south against the Carranza forces after the taking several days ago of Leon. From Carranza officials came reports of preparations to meet the Northerners. The Carranza adherents expressed themselves as confident in view of the loyalty of the First Chief of Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Gen Alvaro Obregon, chief of the division of the Northwest.

WASHINGTON IS WARNED.

Agents in Mexico Report War Moves of Rival Factions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Gen. Francisco Villa, in command of the troops under the control of the Mexican convention at Aguascalientes, is marching on Mexico City. His army took Leon, the first important railroad centre south of Aguascalientes, without firing a shot.

The forces of Gen. Pablo Gonzales, loyal to Carranza, are gathered at Queretaro and Irapuato, where the first important clash in the hostilities between Carranza and Villa will probably occur.

These facts were reported in official messages received today from George C. Carothers, American Consular Agent, accompanying Gen. Villa. Mr. Carothers said that Gen. Villa was well equipped for the march.

From American Consul Silliman came a dispatch saying conditions were far more serious in Mexico City than they had been since the parleys for peace began. He regards actual hostilities as inevitable, though some of the Generals are still trying to patch up the differences that have arisen.

Gen. Carranza, according to Mr. Silliman and Leon Canova, Special Commissioner at Aguascalientes, has declared that he had been misunderstood; that he never intended to deliver the executive power except to Gen. Pablo Gonzales or some other man of his own selection, and in whom he had entire confidence. Although there has been no definite advices, it was believed by officials tonight that Gen. Gutierrez, chosen Provisional President by the convention at Aguascalientes, had ordered a general attack on Carranza garrisons. Gutierrez controls practically all of the northern half of Mexico, and Gen. Villa's advance guard is within 200 miles of the Mexican capital.

One column of convention forces is endeavoring to cut off the forces of Gen. Jesus Carranza at Puerto Mexico from communication with Mexico City

Continued on Page 5.

ALL OHIO PLANNING WELCOME TO HERRICK

Queen Mary Thanks the Ambassador and His Wife, Who Sail for Home Nov. 28.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Plans for a big reception for Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, on his return from Paris early in December, became State-wide today.

It is now expected that all the larger cities will take part in the celebration. Detailed plans will be arranged and sub-committees appointed on Thursday at a luncheon meeting of fifteen prominent citizens invited by Fred H. Caley, Secretary of the Cleveland Automobile Club.

Members of the General Committee appointed to make preliminary plans for the Herrick reception are enthusiastic over the idea. Mayor Baker will probably be appointed Chairman of the General Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. It is planned to appoint Senator Theodore E. Burton Chairman of the Reception Committee and to make the address of welcome.

Plans discussed Wednesday contemplate a big parade. The Engineers Battalion, Troop A, Battery A, the Fifth Regiment, the Ninth Battalion of Naval Reserves, the Cleveland Grays, and other uniformed organizations will march as a guard of honor.

The reception will probably be held in the afternoon of the day of the Herricks' arrival, at either the Grays' or the Central Armory, and a dinner will be given at night. It is planned to have Senator Atlee Pomerene, Senator-elect Warren G. Harding, Gov. Cox, Gov.-elect Frank G. Willis, and other State officials present.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, who is to be relieved of his duties late this month by William G. Sharp, has engaged passage for the United States on the steamer Rochambeau, which will sail on Nov. 28.

Mr. Herrick and his wife have received invitations from persons distinguished in public life in France and England to visit them before leaving Europe, but they have declined because they consider that this is not the time for social visits.

Queen Mary has written Mrs. Herrick a personal letter, expressing appreciation for what she and other American women have done for the British wounded in Paris.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, has written Mr. Herrick in the same vein, and David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, has sent a letter of thanks to Mr. Herrick "in behalf of the British Government" for his services to British subjects.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick will, at their desire, be as quiet as possible. There will be no farewell banquets or any other demonstrations because, as the Ambassador says, these days in France are extremely tense and sad.

Mr. Sharp will go to Bordeaux in a few days to present his credentials to President Poincaré.

"WILD MAN" WAS ONLY ILL.

Dread of Rodriguez Turned to Pity When He Told His Story.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Nov. 18.—Women and girls of this place, who had been frightened frequently in the last few months by the appearance in deserted stretches of road, near the town of a "wild man," learned with relief today that Constable Harry Gover had caught the man. Their fears changed to sympathy when they learned the "wild man's" story, and his capture probably will result in his getting assistance.

He said his name was Juan Rodriguez, and that he had come from Monterey, Mexico, ten years ago. He was sent to a hospital in New York some time ago, and eight months back was discharged as cured. It was Spring then and he walked out into the country looking for work.

His strength had been sapped by his long illness, he said, and at last he found himself too weak to work. Then he took to the woods, subsisting on what he could beg at first and then, as his clothes became mere tatters and his appearance began to frighten strangers, on what he could find in the woods.

He said he had never accosted a woman or a girl, though he realized many had seen him and had run, and he said he had frequently spent the night in trees while he listened to farmers beating the woods around him for traces of him after their wives or daughters had seen the "wild man."

He was fed and decent clothes were given to him, and tomorow he will have a hearing before Justice of the Peace Jacob Dreyer.

TAMING ROCKEFELLER DEER

Pets at Pocantico Becoming as Sociable as Their Master.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—John D. Rockefeller's deer are becoming as neighborly as their owner at Pocantico Hills. Every morning six or more of them follow the mail man to the Post Office and to the railroad station, where he goes on Mr. Rockefeller's business.

The deer roam about the street unmolested, and often allow people to pet them. Mr. Rockefeller delights in seeing them on his estate.

HELD FOR ELECTION FRAUD.

Eighteen Men Arrested in Indiana on Government's Complaint.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—Eighteen men were arrested in Terre Haute today, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in the recent election for United States Senator and Congressmen. They were brought to Indianapolis late this afternoon by United States Marshals and arraigned before the United States Commissioner, who held them in $2,500 bond each for the Federal Grand Jury.

They are lodged in jail, while counsel are arranging the bonds.

HEADS CANAL ZONE TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. Edwards Ordered to That Post by War Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the First Hawiian Brigade, is to be succeeded by Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, now commanding the Pacific Coast Artillery District.

Gen. Edwards is ordered to command on the Canal Zone.

No Thanksgiving table complete without a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Advt.

WILL DIG SUBWAYS, BUT FIGHT ALIEN ACT

Contractors Decide to Obey the Law, but Doubt if They Can Hire Enough Citizens.

90 PER CENT. NOW FOREIGN

Public Service Lawyers Plan Test Case—Mayor Would Put City's Idle to Work.

Forty subway contracting firms were represented last night at a meeting at the Engineers' Club in West Fortieth Street, at which the situation which has arisen through the sudden enforcement of the provision of the labor law forbidding the employment of alien labor on public work was discussed.

They decided to continue, if possible, work on the subways without breaking the law, but at the same time they expressed the opinion that the law was unconstitutional, and that a test should be made as quickly as possible.

At the end of the meeting this statement was given out by C. A. Crane, Secretary of the General Contractors' Association:

The General Contractors' Association, at its meeting tonight, declared the intention of its members to comply with the law of the State in every particular. At the same time it desires to call public attention to the extreme difficulty of constructing the vast public works now under way and at the same time excluding all alien labor.

It is believed that the alien labor law is not constitutional and is in violation of treaties with other countries. Steps will be taken as speedily as possible to submit the question to the courts.

The F. L. Cranford Company, the Degnon Contracting Company, the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, the United States Realty and Improvement Company, the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, and the Foundation Company were appointed a committee to consider the best method by which to carry a test case through the highest court.

Ninety Per Cent. of Labor Alien.

When the possibility of carrying on the subway work without alien labor was discussed with the contractors last night they were not sure it could be done. It is estimated that of the unskilled labor employed on subway contracts 90 per cent. of it is allen, and that even among the skilled laborers, who in the main belong to unions, 50 per cent. have never become citizens. All the contractors would say was that they would make out as best they could, and would not close down if they could help it.

Mayor Mitchel offered a suggestion yesterday. He thought use might be made of the many city laborers for whom there is no work in Winter. He said:

I have no sympathy with any attempt to stop subway work, but I agree with the labor unions that native laborers should be employed in preference to aliens on public works. I don't want to inject myself into the situation, as it is the Public Service Commission which has to deal with such matters. But I should like to see the men not needed in the city departments receive jobs on these big contracts. They have long been residents of this city, and it is natural that we should care for them before others.

The Mayor was referring to the city employes, who have either been dropped or put on part time. Thus, in the Dock Department, 750 men were kept on until Jan. 1 on reduced hours, by a special appropriation of $150,000 in the budget for 1915 for the purpose.

Hope for Early Test of Law.

The contractors felt last night that much depended upon the attitude of the Public Service Commission and the labor leaders. It is in the power of either to force the situation, the commission by refusing to issue vouchers, and the labor leaders by causing the arrest of any contractor who employs aliens. If they will hold off, the contractors believe a test case can be decided and the matter cleared up.

Chairman McCall, speaking yesterday at a luncheon of the North Side Board of Trade, told of a man who said he could hire 5,000 qualified subway laborers a day, but who came back and admitted he could find only 100. He added:

The situation is embarrassing, as American citizens cannot be found for the work. The commission is in a dilemma, but it will not be moved by threats or otherwise.

I hope the situation will be cleared up, and that there will be no delay in the work, but I want to make it plain that the use of alien labor will be stopped. The commission has no choice. It must either annul an offender's contract or be itself liable as a party to the offense for prosecution for misdemeanor.

John Gill of the Bricklayers' Union, who first brought up the alien question, gave out a statement last night, in which he condemned the employment of aliens on the subways as a scandal, and accused certain contractors with political influence of deliberately underbidding contractors who were willing to comply with the law. Speaking of the suggestion that a test case be brought by the Public Service Commission, he said:

"It seems to me that such a step would be inconsistent with the duty of all public officials to enforce not only the letter but the spirit of the law."

He then attacked the contention of the contractors that they could not get citizen labor, and asserted that it was merely a matter of wages, and that an advertisement offering jobs at $2.50 a day would bring far more labor than was needed.

Civil Action Quicker.

Counsel for the Public Service Commission were trying yesterday to devise a method for testing the law speedily. It is likely that they will prefer civil to criminal proceedings, for it would be possible to take a civil suit to the Court of Appeals for argument by next month, whereas the criminal process would be much slower.

It is also realized that the commission must be careful in annulling contracts in view of the doubt as to the constitutionality of the act. If it were declared void the contractors who had lost their contracts would have claims against the city for lost profits. There is about $90,000,000 worth of work to be done under present contracts, and the contractors might claim 20 per cent. or $18,000,000.

Other expenses resulting from the stoppage of the subway construction would arise from the damage, which would undoubtedly occur to the half completed work as soon as the men were taken off.

The rush of subway laborers to get the protection of naturalization papers continued yesterday. Both at the New York and Bronx County bureaus the clerks were overwhelmed with Italian applicants.

KIPLING'S TRIBUTE TO LORD ROBERTS

Reproaches England for Refusing to Hear His 'Pleading in the Market Place.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following poem, by Rudyard Kipling:

LORD ROBERTS.

[Copyright, 1914, by Rudyard Kipling.]

He passed in the very battle-smoke
Of the war he had described.
Three hundred miles of cannon spoke
When the Master Gunner died.

He passed to the very sound of the guns,
But before his eye grew dim
He had seen the faces of the sons
Whose sires had served with him.

He had touched their sword-hilts and greeted each
With the old, sure word of praise;
And there was virtue in touch and speech,
As it had been in old days.

So he dismissed them and took his rest,
And the steadfast spirit went forth
Between the adoring East and West
And the tireless guns in the North.

Clean, simple, valiant, well-beloved,
Flawless in faith and fame;
Whom neither ease nor honors moved
A hairsbreadth from his aim.

Never again the war-wise face,
The weighed and urgent word
That pleaded in the market-place—
Pleaded and was not heard!

Yet from his life a new life springs
Through all the hosts to come;
And glory is the least of things
That follow this man home.

JAPAN TO EVACUATE ISLANDS IN PACIFIC

England Agrees to Take Over Marshall and Other German Colonies Until War Ends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The following official statement was issued by Mr. Pearce today:

"The Japanese Government has intimated to the British Government that it is ready to hand over the Marshall and other German islands in the Pacific, which are temporarily occupied by the Japanese, to an Australian force. The British Government has informed the Japanese Government of its intention to act accordingly. A special Australian force will be dispatched to the islands and will remain in occupation until the termination of the war, when the matter of the ultimate disposal of the islands will be a question for consideration by the allied powers.

"As the Federal Government will have the responsibility for the occupation of islands it is necessary that not only the military occupation, but such matters as trade, food supply, and postal and commercial affairs be investigated and organized. Commander Pethebridge will accompany the force to make the necessary arrangements."

TREBLE THE CAPITAL OF KRUPP WORKS

War Causes Directors to Expand —12 Per Cent. Dividend—Family Takes New Stock.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (Via The Hague and London.)—The capital of the Krupp Company, which manufactures Germany's big guns and other war material, is to be increased from 70,000,000 to 250,000,000 marks, (about $60,000,000,) according to proposals of the Directors submitted to a general meeting of the company at Essen on Nov. 12. The increase was justified, it was stated, by the demands of war and by earlier enlargements of the works, purchases of coal fields, and so forth, which locked up considerable capital. The new stock issue will as usual be taken by the Krupp family. A part of the new capital will be paid in on Dec. 31.

The Directors proposed a dividend of 12 per cent., as against the 14 declared in the previous year. The Directors also voted 3,000,000 marks toward the relief of the families of soldier employes, 2,000,000 to the Employes' Furlough Fund, and 1,000,000 to the Pension Fund.

KAISER INFORMS SON OF MOSLEM HOLY WAR

Says the Sheikh-ul-Islam Has Issued a Proclamation to the Whole Islamic World.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The German press says the Kaiser has sent the following telegram to the Crown Prince:

To His Imperial Highness the German Crown Prince:

The Sheikh-ul-Islam has established a fetwa according to which every Mussulman must, as a religious duty, fight to the uttermost against England, Russia, and France, the oppressors of Islam.

This fetwa will be distributed throughout the entire Mohammedan world, and is now proclaimed to pilgrims in Mecca.

This means a holy war for the whole Islamic world.

WILHELM.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam is the nominal supreme spiritual head of the Mohammedan world and has great powers apart from his spiritual office.

It is doubtful if a large proportion of the Mohammedans will obey such an edict, even if it has been issued. The Aga Khan, the spiritual head of a large section of the Moslems in India, has told them to remain loyal to Great Britain.

Continued on Page 2.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.
Ask for the Black Bottle With the Green Stripe
—Advt.

PORTE MUST EXPLAIN SHOTS AT OUR FLAG

Our Ambassador Directed to Inquire About Firing on Tennessee's Launch.

CAPT. DECKER CONFIRMS IT

Alarm Expressed About Consul's Safety—Cruisers Withdrawn, Pending Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The United States Government today directed Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador at Constantinople, to ask the Ottoman Government for an explanation of the action of the Turkish land forces in firing at a launch from the cruiser Tennessee in the harbor at Smyrna. The incident was confirmed by a report from Capt. B. C. Decker of the Tennessee today.

By direction of President Wilson Secretary Daniels cabled to the commanders of the Tennessee and the North Carolina to do nothing that might embarrass this Government and to await further instructions from Washington. The messages to the commanders were sent by every available route to make certain their prompt delivery.

The Navy Department announced the messages to the two commanders in this statement:

Secretary Daniels sent a message to the Captains of the Tennessee and North Carolina, both of which are in the Mediterranean, to take no action which could involve this Government without specific instructions from the Navy Department.

While officials of the Navy Department still hope that further details may explain the incident as of minor importance, they were worried today over a sentence in the official report saying that the American Consul at Smyrna was anxious for the fate of the Consulate. This sentence was a part of the report which said that a launch from the Tennessee had been fired at as it proceeded from Vourlah across the bay to Smyrna.

Another serious aspect is put upon the situation by the fact that at the request of the American Ambassador, who first suggested that the Tennessee go to Vourlah, the Tennessee has left Vourlah, withdrawing altogether from Turkish waters, and is now lying in the harbor of Chios, capital of the island of the same name, which since the Balkan war has been under the dominion of Greece.

The Navy Department's official statement on the subject, which largely embodies the text of the report of Capt. Decker of the Tennessee, is as follows:

Capt. B. C. Decker, in command of the Tennessee, wired Secretary Daniels this morning that while proceeding from Vourlah to Smyrna to make official calls the boat was fired at. Consul anxious for safety of Consulate. Tennessee proceeded to and left Vourlah at request of Ambassador, and is now anchored in the harbor of Scio, (Chios,) from which Capt. Decker's telegram was sent. Secretary Daniels wired for fuller information.

Daniels Is Anxious.

Mr. Daniels remained late at the department today in the hope of news that would clear up points left uncovered by Capt. Decker's report and show that there was no intentional act of hostility against the American flag committed by Turkish officials. His hope is that it will be learned that Smyrna, without the knowledge of this Government, had been declared a closed port on account of Turkey's entrance into the European war, and that when the Tennessee's launch tried to enter a shot was simply fired over the launch's bow. The language of Capt. Decker's report, however, which says that the boat was "fired at," hardly lends itself to this interpretation.

The State Department has heard nothing from Ambassador Morgenthau on the subject. It was explained today that the last dispatch from Mr. Morgenthau was dated Nov. 12 and had just been received, and if there was the same tardiness of communication it would be Nov. 24 before a further report would be received from him. Acting Secretary of State Lansing today cabled Mr. Morgenthau for a full report on the incident.

The deepest interest existed today as to whether the American Consul's alarm for the safety of his Consulate arose prior to the firing at the Tennessee's launch or after it. If before, that might explain Capt. Decker's trip in the launch to Smyrna, although his report gave "official calls" as the explanation. If his anxiety arose after the incident his alarm would suggest the very serious thought that the firing was intentional, and that either the Turkish officials later threatened steps against the Consulate, or, what would seem more likely, that a mob beyond control of the authorities had become threatening. It does not seem, however, that in a strongly fortified city, garrisoned, it is understood, by 35,000 men, a mob could make much headway without the sympathy of the military.

An unexplained phase of the references to the part played in the incident by Mr. Morgenthau and Consul-General Horton is that, according to both the State and Navy Departments, there has been nothing recently to suggest any particular need for the presence of an American warship at Smyrna. Mr. Lansing said this afternoon that several months ago there were rumors of trouble there, but that was before the war began. Naturally, since the war in Turkey has assumed some of the aspects of a "holy war" there is uneasiness as to outbreaks against Christians of all nationalities, although there has been no reason to localize the uneasiness as to Smyrna.

Even before Turkey entered the war this uneasiness gave rise to an incident that takes on the appearance of greater importance now than it did at the time. That was the incident that culminated in the retirement from his post of Rustem Bey, the newly appointed Turkish Ambassador at Washington. Rustem Bey sought to answer American publications about the danger of atrocities in Turkey by publicly calling attention to American lynchings and suggesting that his people were as civilized as the Americans.

Received Prompt Rebuke.

His utterances received a severe rebuke from the American Government in the form of a letter from Secretary Bryan asking him to refrain from further disparaging comment on the country to which he was accredited. Rustem

THANKSGIVING AT HOT SPRINGS, VA.
Golf, tennis, baths, dancing, mountain riding. Special return train arrives N. Y. 9 A. M. Sunday.—Advt.

BIG GUNS IN DUEL ON FLANDERS FRONT; FRENCH IN A MINE TRAP NEAR ST. MIHIEL

Summary of War News.

Violent cannonading marked the day along the battle front in France, according to the French War Office bulletin. Zouaves, after a fierce bayonet encounter, won a forest near Bixschoote, which had been contested several days. Near St. Mihiel, on the eastern front, the Germans blew up the west part of Chauvoncourt, which the French occupied the day before.

German Army Headquarters reports that the fighting in West Flanders continues and the situation remains unchanged. Successful attacks, it is stated, continue in the Argonne Forest, while French sorties south of Verdun were repulsed. An attack by the Allies near St. Mihiel, originally successful, broke down, and the French were compelled to surrender some of their positions southeast of Cirey.

The Russian General Staff announces that the advance guards between the Vistula and the Warth have been driven back in the direction of Bzoure. The Germans, it is said, gained a footing in the region of Lenczyca and Orloff. In East Prussia the Russians continue their advance, and fighting is going on near Gumbinnen and Wagerburg.

Berlin reports, in connection with the fighting in the eastern theatre, that new battles have developed in the Lodz region in Russian Poland, but no decision has been reached. In East Prussia, it is stated, the Russians have been forced to retreat from Soldau toward Mlawa.

A German squadron on Tuesday bombarded the Russian Baltic port of Libau, according to an official statement from Petrograd. On the same day the Russian Black Sea fleet, which had been cruising off Trebizond, bombarded that town.

The British supply ship Crown of Galicia is reported sunk by the German fleet off the coast of Chile.

Ambassador Morgenthau has been directed by Washington to ask the Sultan to explain the firing of shots at the launch of the cruiser Tennessee by Turkish forts at Smyrna. Secretary Daniels has requested the commanders of the Tennessee and the North Carolina to take no action that might embarrass the United States. The Tennessee has withdrawn to Chios.

A dispatch from Sydney reports the Japanese Government offered to turn over to Australia the German island possessions seized by Japan since the war began. The British Government has accepted the offer.

GERMANS SHELL LIBAU SETTING FIRE TO CITY

Petrograd Reports Bombardment in Baltic—Russians Attack in Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—The following statement was issued this evening by the General Staff of the Russian Navy:

On the morning of Nov. 17 a German squadron of two cruisers, ten torpedo boats, and several other steamers appeared before Libau. The Germans bombarded the city and harbor, setting on fire several buildings.

The same day, very early, the Russian Black Sea fleet, which had been cruising off Trebizond, steamed close to the town and bombarded the harbor and barracks and set on fire buildings along the coast.

No Turkish ships were sighted off the coast.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—"German cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers bombarded the naval harbor here Tuesday for over four hours," says The Daily Mail's Libau correspondent. "Several factories were damaged and a petroleum reservoir was shelled and destroyed by fire. The railroad station and some houses in the poorer parts of the town also suffered.

"The Germans sank several small cargo steamers at the entrance to the harbor.

"Five persons were killed by shells, including a woman, and over thirty persons were wounded."

On Aug. 8, eight days after Germany declared war on Russia, the port of Libau was bombarded by a German squadron, and several merchant vessels were sunk at their moorings. The port is one of the chief points of departure for the Russian export trade on the Baltic, particularly with the United Kingdom and Scandinavia. It is 143 miles southwest of Riga, is a favorite watering place in Summer, and has a population of about 75,000.

TURKS' ACT MAY FORCE RUMANIA INTO WAR

Destroyers Said to Have Entered Sulina Arm of Danube, Protected by Treaty.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Nov. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Three Turkish destroyers have appeared before Sulina and are reported actually to have entered the Sulina arm of the Danube delta with the object of getting into communication with representatives of Austria and Germany, or possibly merely as a protest against the governance of the Danube delta.

The Sulina arm of the delta, with other mouths of the Danube, is under the public law of Europe, and protected by a series of treaties from 1841 down to that of London of 1883.

Rumania, as a result of this action, has the question put broadside on whether she will take sides with Germany and her ally Turkey, or whether she will maintain her own rights and support the neutrality of the law of Europe. In the latter case these Turkish warships, attempting to utilize the protected waterway running through Rumanian territory as a base for warlike activity against Russia, will be disarmed and interned.

Rumania's action in this matter is being closely watched.

The Sulina Channel is the middle channel of the three estuarine arms of the Danube, traversing the Dobrudje region of Rumania. It is fifty miles long, its width is barely 100 yards, and its depth varies from fifteen to sixty feet.

The channel is used by vessels of great draft in navigating the Danube. At its mouth is Sulina, a free port built upon piles with a population of about 6,000.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with PLAIN ENDS, in the distinctive single row package, are now obtainable at your dealer.—Advt.

BRITISH SUPPLY SHIP SUNK IN THE PACIFIC

Valparaiso Hears Crown of Galicia Was Destroyed by the German Fleet.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 18.—There are persistent rumors here that the British supply ship Crown of Galicia has been attacked by German cruisers and sunk. It is not known whether the vessel was sunk by her own crew or by the Germans.

The crew of the steamer, it is said, was saved and will be landed at Valparaiso by the steamer Rhakotis of the Kosmos Line.

The Crown of Galicia was a steamer of 4,821 tons. She was built in 1906 and belonged to the Crown Steamship Company.

In a special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Valparaiso on Nov. 9 it was announced that the Crown of Galicia had arrived at that port with British war materials, and that the German cruisers were awaiting her outside the harbor

FLEETS IN BATTLE IN THE BALTIC SEA?

Copenhagen Gets a Report of Heavy Cannonading Which Lasted for Many Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A Baltic naval engagement is reported from Visby, on the Island of Gothland.

Yesterday afternoon very heavy cannonading was heard on the north and west coast, and it is believed to have been a battle between German ships and the Russian fleet, which left Helsingfors two days ago.

The firing was apparently of heavy guns and then of broadsides. It lasted for an hour uninterruptedly, and then, after an interval of fifteen minutes, it started again and lasted till late last night.

The Swedish ferry services were stopped during the engagement.

The Island of Gothland is approximately 100 miles northwest of Libau. It would be entirely possible for the German squadron, which Petrograd reports shelling Libau Tuesday morning, to reach Gothland some time in the afternoon. As it consisted of only two cruisers and ten torpedo boats it would hardly risk a conflict with the Russian Baltic fleet, which was reported to have left Helsingfors earlier in the week. This consists of several cruisers and some pre-dreadnoughts.

If a heavy engagement has taken place off Gothland, as reported in the special cable from Copenhagen, it is more likely that the Russians have met another and more powerful squadron of the Kaiser's naval forces in the Baltic.

EMDEN RIDDLED BY SHELLS.

Her Rudder and All Her Funnels Shot Away by the Sydney.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, to Reuter's Telegram Company contains part of the report which Capt. John Glossop, of the Australian cruiser Sydney, made regarding the fight in which the German cruiser Emden was destroyed. It says:

"The Emden's firing soon failed when the Sydney began to hit the mark. The Emden's rudder was destroyed early in the fight, her speed suffering greatly in consequence.

"Her next loss was the number one funnel, then the foremast, and this was followed by the number two funnel. Finally the number three funnel fell."

LILLE TAKEN BY BRITISH?

English Motorist Brings Story of Its Evacuation by the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—News has reached Paris that the Germans have evacuated Lille, and that the town is now occupied by British forces.

This statement is made on the authority of an Englishman who motored into Paris today. He said that when he left Douai that town also was about to be entered by the Allies.

HOTEL CLARENDON, Seabreeze, Florida. Representative, 1,180 B'way. Tel., Madison Sq. 4748.—Advt.

Allowed to Win Village Which the Germans Then Blew Up.

DEADLOCK STILL IN BELGIUM

Both Sides Hold Their Ground in Muddy Trenches Around Ypres.

GERMANS GAIN NEAR CIREY

Berlin Reports the Taking by Storm of Chateau Chatillon and Neighboring Defenses.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The following official bulletin was issued tonight:

The day has been marked by a very violent and almost uninterrupted cannonade on our front in the north.

In the region of St. Mihiel the Germans have blown up the west part of Chauvoncourt, which they had mined.

There is nothing to report from other parts of the front.

The text of the afternoon communication was:

The day of yesterday, Nov. 17, passed much as did the day before. There were numerous artillery exchanges and some isolated attacks on the part of the enemy's infantry, all of which were repulsed.

From the North Sea to the Lys the front was subjected to a fairly active bombardment, particularly at Nieuport and to the east and to the south of Ypres.

Near Bixschoote the Zouaves, charging with the bayonet, brilliantly took possession of a forest which had been disputed between the enemy and ourselves for three days.

To the south of Ypres an offensive movement on the part of the enemy's infantry was repulsed by our troops. The English army also maintained its front.

From Arras to the Oise there is nothing new to report.

In the region of Craonne we have on several occasions secured advantage over the batteries of the enemy.

The bombardment of Rheims has continued. From Rheims to the Argonne there is nothing new to report.

In the region of St. Mihiel, in spite of counter-attacks by the Germans, we have retained in our possession the western part of the village of Chauvoncourt.

In Alsace the Landwehr battalions sent into the region of Ste. Marie-aux-Mines have had to be taken out for the reason that they lost one-half of their effective strength.

British Gain 500 Yards.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Official Information Bureau today gave out a statement as follows:

Our third division was subjected yesterday to a heavy attack, first from artillery and then from infantry, the brunt of both falling upon two battalions of the division. These were shelled out of their trenches, but they recovered after a brilliant counter-attack which drove the enemy back in disorder for some 500 yards.

During the day an attack was made also on a brigade of the second division. In this the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss.

Berlin Reports Argonne Successes.

BERLIN, (via London,) Nov. 18.—An official communication issued today by the German General Headquarters says:

Fighting in West Flanders continues, and the situation on the whole remains unchanged.

In the forest of Argonne our attacks continue successfully. French sorties to the south of Verdun were repulsed.

An attack was made against our forces which had moved forward on the western bank of the River Meuse near St. Mihiel, and, although it was originally successful for the enemy, it broke down completely later on.

Our attack to the southeast of Cirey compelled the French to surrender some of their positions. The Château Châtillon was stormed and taken by our troops.

MAY BATTLE AGAIN ON WATERLOO FIELD

Germans Said to Have Constructed Concrete Trenches for a Winter Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A stinging hail storm swept the trenches in France and Belgium yesterday and covered them and the men imprisoned there with a white layer of icy-cold dampness.

At the time, which was toward midday, the heavy guns thundered from their concealed emplacements from Nieuport to La Bassée, and, since the German offensive was again due, the allied forces had to lie prone and wait. They waited patiently and bravely, although they were cold to the marrow and their clothes wet and sticking to their skins, their boots clogged with heavy mud, their feet soaked by the constant drip from their overcoats.

They await the next German offensive

movement with confidence. Some are wondering whether another attack will be made before the end of the year, while others, apparently well informed, say that the Germans are on the point of retreating.

A Belgian who says he walked through the German lines from Brussels informs me that German transport wagons have been choking the roads to Brussels for several days. He believes that these are being removed into a zone of safety before the fighting line has to be drawn back.

The Germans have a line of defense from Waterloo to Namur which they can utilize before defending the line of the Meuse. This line has been strongly intrenched. The field of Waterloo is said to be full of concrete trenches laid in such a way that they can be defended indefinitely and occupied in spite of the rigors of Winter and without causing discomfort to the troops. Here one of the great battles of the near future will be fought.

FIVE WARSHIPS JOIN FIRE.

Concentrate on Houses Where Germans Hid and Kill 1,700.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A week ago the Germans near the coast noticed that the English warships' fire spared the houses on the sea front at Middelkerke. They accordingly took up their quarters in these houses.

Their plan became known to the British ships and the houses were suddenly bombarded fiercely by five vessels at once.

The German casualties were enormous. After the firing had ceased, stretcher parties went from house to house collecting the dead. A scouting officer watched the process and estimates the number of killed at 1,700.

BELGIAN CIVIL GUARDS FOUGHT A PRESS GANG

Killed Uhlans Who Tried to Round Them Up For Service Against Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19. — The Morning Post says that among the Belgian fugitives who reached London yesterday were three Civil Guards from Verviers, who report that since King Albert made his latest appeal for men to join the Belgian Army the Germans are taking drastic measures to recruit their forces in Belgium. In particular, these men say, they are placing those young men who belonged to the Civil Guard under rigid surveillance. The Germans do not conceal their intentions; they want those men to go to Germany and take up arms against the Russians. The men refuse, and, according to the fugitives from Verviers, the Uhlans are shooting down the Civil Guards who try to escape to the Dutch frontier.

A few days ago there was a desperate encounter between a patrol of Uhlans and 250 members of the Civil Guard at Seraing, on the Meuse. These men were determined that they would not go to Germany, and concealed themselves in the woods where they were discovered by the Uhlans, who opened fire.

The Civil Guards had no firearms, for the Germans had made a house-to-house collection of weapons as soon as they occupied Liége; but they had managed to obtain knives, and with these they attacked the Germans. Several Uhlans were killed and a few of the Civil Guards were wounded. The fight occurred at night, and most of the men managed to escape in the darkness and arrived at Maestricht on the Dutch frontier.

PNEUMONIA IN THE TRENCHES.

Allies and Germans Have Many Cases—Some Remarkable Wounds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGIAN COAST, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Standard.) — There are many cases of pneumonia among the allied troops, and the disease is causing still more serious ravages among the troops of the Germans.

"It is marvelous," said a doctor to me today, "that there has been no epidemic during the Autumn. I attribute this largely to the fact that the bulk of the fighting for several weeks past has taken place within range of the purifying sea breezes. We have not had to deal with a single case of enteric or dysentery. Rheumatic fevers and pneumonia are what we have most to fear now. After a man reaches the age of 45 prolonged exposure is almost sure to cause rheumatism, and, of course, no younger man is immune from it. Officers of 50 or 55 and upward are lucky if they escape it. They may continue to carry on till the heart begins to be affected, but then collapse is inevitable."

Some remarkable wounds have been noted by the surgeons here—notably that of a man shot through the head. He went on firing for half an hour, and stopped only because he was blinded by blood. He remembered then that he had felt "a slight blow" on the back of his head. The bullet had passed through and come out of his cheek. In another case five men in a trench who looked up at an approaching shell were each struck in the right eye by fragments.

LOST 2,700 AT DIXMUDE.

Dutch Report Heavy German Casualties—Nieuport Wrecked.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Amsterdam sends the following:

"According to The Telegraaf's Sluis correspondent, the Germans occupying Dixmude have suffered heavy losses. In fresh fighting which has taken place there they lost 2,700 men.

"The town of Nieuport is badly damaged. Heavy cannonading was heard Tuesday in the direction of Ypres, indicating a renewal of the heavy fighting there.

"Fugitives say that additional submarines are being constructed at Zeebrugge."

SHELL BELGIAN COAST TOWNS.

British Ships Destroy a German Military Base Near Zeebrugge.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"The British fleet received information Monday which led them to carry out a vigorous bombardment at Knocke and Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast. The Solvay Company's works on the Bruges Ship Canal, which are being used as a base for German military trains, were wrecked. A train of five cars filled with soldiers was struck by a shell, took fire, and was destroyed. Much damage was done to the German stores and supplies."

ALL RANKS GREET ALBERT.

King of the Belgians Gets a Truckload of Mail on His Fete Day.

HAVRE, (via Paris,) Nov. 18.—A large motor truck was required to forward to King Albert at his headquarters in Flanders the mail received here for the King on the occasion of his fête. No class of society forgot the Belgian ruler on his saint's day.

Picture post cards, expressing congratulations and best wishes, were in the majority; but the King's mail contained poems, drawings, paintings, and even original musical compositions. Children were large contributors, as also were wounded soldiers in the hospitals. All ranks, from the nobility to the peasantry, were represented.

FLOOD MAROONS FIGHTERS.

Germans, Caught Amid Water, Have to Keep Low or Be Fired At.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail, describing the fighting amid floods near the Yser River, says:

"The first snow fell on the eve of King Albert's birthday. It is believed that the Germans suffered terrible distress, as their trenches were already half under water. But, in any case, the spectacle before the trenches on both sides is a thing to shrivel imagination. It is a marvel that the Germans can endure it at all.

"In places the water is continuously deep and there is no possibility of burying the dead which float hither and thither.

"Out of the flood rise certain islands and island houses. In one such spot several hundred Germans were gathered and they were treated as a cat treats a mouse. The artillery did not shell them nor did the machine guns fire, but when any one of the group endeavored to wade, one of the few marksmen in the neighboring trenches picked him off. It was death to go and death to remain. Surrender on such occasions is the only alternative.

"A similar fate met a succession of Germans, each of whom showed the finest form of courage, between the trenches. Just outside of this fenland, for some unknown reason, the fallen bough of a tree, lying some 200 yards in front of the Belgians, was desired by the enemy. One man after another slipped from the German trench and ran for the log. A marksman fired, always with effect, and twenty-two German soldiers, one in succession to the other, were shot down. Then only was the attempt given up.

"The tragedy of the floods is not yet over. One group of German soldiers, who must be suffering terribly from hunger, are still enclosed in houses from which the waters allow no escape."

VON KLUCK KNEW HIS QUARRIES

Figaro Says He Picked Out His Soissons Position in 1913.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—According to the Figaro, Gen. von Kluck knew the quarries near Soissons, which have proved such an effective barrier to the French advance, long before his army was compelled to seek their shelter after the defeat on the Marne.

The Soissons correspondent of the paper says that in the Spring of 1913 an elderly German registered as M. Kluck at the principal hotel of the town, where his affability charmed every one. He showed great interest in the quarries, which, owing to the friable nature of the stone, have merely a historical value because 200 Russians took refuge there in 1814 and offered a prolonged resistance until they were finally smoked out by Napoleon's troops. "M. Kluck" spent a good deal of time exploring them and listened attentively to the stories about the Russians. Soon afterward a German company bought the quarries, ostensibly as a mushroom farm, retaining possession until the outbreak of hostilities.

The hotel keeper and others who met "M. Kluck" now assert that he is the original of the photographs of the German Generalissimo.

ASSAILS PARIS CENSORSHIP.

Clemenceau Says It Suppressed a Soldier's Widow's Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Two days ago Georges Clemenceau wrote an editorial in L'Homme Enchaîné in which he called the attention of the authorities to a soldier's widow who was not receiving adequate assistance since her husband's death. At the point where he inserted the woman's letter with the words: "I have received the following moving letter," the censor obliterated her appeal.

Now Mr. Clemenceau attacks the treatment accorded him with the bitterest sarcasm. The woman, he says, "asks France: 'What will you do for me who have given my husband's life?' What do you reply, Socialist seigneurs, who contemplate from your gilded armchairs the results of your congress of international brotherhood; or you, smiling augurs of radicalism and moderation? You reply with Blucher's famous expression: 'Halt's Maul!' ('Shut your mouth!'). You impose upon the widows of the men who have died for France. It is too much. I conjure you in the public interest to stop. Who are you to bid all France be silent? I pray you, reflect! reflect!"

CLAIMS BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

Appenrodt, Whose Paris Restaurant Was Looted, Plans to Reopen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Among the Austro-German establishments destroyed by excited crowds here in the course of the mobilization was Appenrodt's restaurant, situated on the Grand Boulevards, not a stone's throw from this office. The windows were broken and the interior was pillaged. After having been boarded up for ten weeks the restaurant has been redecorated and will soon reopen. A sign announces that it is the property of H. Appenrodt, a British subject, who has ten English but no foreign branches. Large-type posters also attest that the proprietor has given $5,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund, and $10,000 to the British Red Cross, and that the first week's receipts of the new restaurant will be turned over to the military hospital of the Ninth Section.

In view of the violent attacks which the Paris press makes daily against naturalized Austro-German business men, who are alleged to be more dangerous than undisguised Germans, it is doubtful whether Appenrodt, who has been supposed to be connected with an Austrain firm of caterers, will be allowed to trade here, even under the sign of an English tea room.

ANOTHER GERMAN GUN BURST?

Spanish Rumor of the Explosion of a 42-Centimeter Mortar.

MADRID, (via Paris,) Nov. 18.—The newspaper Pueblo Vasco of Bilboa says that another German 42-centimeter mortar has burst, killing a number of the gunners.

The Germans, according to the newspaper, are carefully concealing the new catastrophe.

BELGIAN VILLAGERS EVICTED.

Ordered from Their Homes During German Target Practice.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 18.—The German authorities in Belgium today issued a proclamation, according to the Handelsblad, ordering everybody in St. Nicolas and the surrounding villages to quit their homes until further notice, "as the Germans will be practicing firing in this district."

St. Nicolas is a town in East Flanders, twenty miles northeast of Ghent, on the railroad to Antwerp.

GERMANS ANTICIPATED ATROCITY CHARGES

Handbook Issued in 1906 Contains Form for Replying to French Accusations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18 (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Among the many instances of German foresight in preparing for the present war not the least curious is a book called "The Military Interpreter," by Capt. von Scharfenort, Professor and Librarian of the Berlin Academy of War. This volume, published in 1903, says the Temps, is composed of reports, letters, circulars and notices for use in France during the German occupatibn.

On Page 22 is this model letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in reply to a circular accusing the German troops of numerous violations of international law:

Letter to the Generalissimo of the Enemy:

In a circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs you have reproached the German troops with numerous violations of International law. The German troops are alleged to have rendered themselves guilty of acts of hostility against ambulances; of having taken prisoner M. A in the midst of the ambulance corps organized by him; of having made use of explosive bullets; of having forced the peasants of the environs of S— to work at digging trenches under the fire of the fortress; of having attempted to send food and munition trains, &c., under cover of the sign adopted by the Geneva Convention, and, lastly, a doctor, while tending a wounded Prussian soldier is alleged to have been killed by him.

I have made inquiry with the view of learning if anything had taken place which could have been transformed by informants unworthy of credence or of evil intention into the monstrosities you have denounced. An inquiry of this kind offered difficulties all the greater, inasmuch as the statements were drawn up in a form extraordinarily vague for official assertions of so grave a character. Every indication of the name of the place and the time is completely wanting in the two cases in which reference is made to witnesses and their statements. In the case of the explosive bullets and the peasants being forced to dig trenches, neither the tenor of the evidence nor the names of the witnesses or informers were indicated.

The inquiry conducted on our side has found a real, but singularly distorted basis for one atone of the accusations brought against the German troops. It is correct that M. A. was arrested and that he was occupied in tending the wounded, but his arrest was not effected in midst of the ambulances. It was caused by the suspicion he was in communication with the garrison of S—. As to the duration of his detention the military authority alone could decide.

With reference to all other statements I must declare them entirely invented

EXPULSION ORDER SWEEPING.

Hostile Nationals Barred from Many Localities in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via The Hague and London.)—The expulsion of all subjects of countries hostile to Germany from Frankfort-on-the-Main resulted from a comprehensive order issued by the Chief of the General Staff of the Army. This order, made public today, provides that subjects of hostile countries, without distinction of age or sex, must leave these enumerated places:

Potsdam, the Baltic Coast, including the Island of Ruegen; Stettin, Schneidemuehl, Thorn, Koenigsberg in East Prussia, the fortifications around the Masurian Lakes, Allenstein, Elbing, Marienburg, Leipsic, Posen, Glogau, the Coast of the North Sea and all German islands along the North Sea, Rostock, Luebeck, Neumunster, Kiel, Emden and Wilhelmshaven; the country along the Kiel Canal and around the mouth of the Elba and the mouth of the Waser up to Hamburg and Bremen, including these two cities; Liegnitz, Breslau, Glatz, Essen, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Nuremburg, Gotha, Dresden, Freidrichshafen, the vicinity of the fortifications on the Upper Rhine, Lahn, Baden, Nauheim, Strassburg, Neubreisach, Metz, Diedenhofen, Dansic, Graudenz, Kulm, Darmstadt, and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The Tageliche Rundschau says:

"We hear from a well-informed source that further and sharper measures along this same line will be taken in the immediate future. From Russia we hear that resident Germans are obliged to live in concentration camps. If this information is found to be correct Germany will retaliate by placing all Russian subjects in Germany in concentration camps.

"Against the British system of imprisoning German women we have protested in London in the sharpest way, through neutral powers. Whether Germany will be obliged to retaliate by imprisoning English women now residing in Germany will depend upon the outcome of these negotiations."

CHIDES GERMAN PESSIMISTS.

Frankfurter Zeitung Warns Them Against the "Bluff" of the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, Nov. 17, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—What some persons consider evidence of the desire of the German authorities to prepare public opinion for ugly truths is seen in the fact that the censor permits so many complaints to be printed as to the lack of news from the front and allows the newspapers to publish explanations in reply.

In a general sense the papers have brought home to their readers the fact that the German forces have almost entirely abandoned the offensive on all sides, but they explain that this is not so much due to any progress on the part of the Allies as to new German strategical conceptions destined soon to bring the enemy's career to an inglorious close.

From the severe lecture read to pessimists by the Frankfurter Zeitung it would appear that these efforts of the newspapers are not meeting with the success they hoped for. That paper describes the situation as eminently satisfactory, seeing that the Germans are everywhere putting up a most victorious defensive, and that under such circumstances German public opinion is wrong to allow itself to be alarmed by the assumed optimism or mere bluff of the Allies, or to fall into the trap so cleverly spread for it to engender panic throughout the land.

The Zeitung is constrained to admit that the official bulletins are somewhat laconic and inclined to dwell too much upon minor facts; but it says that all this will soon be changed, and in any case the public should have the good sense to trust the Kaiser and his gallant army.

ROBERTS'S BODY AT ASCOT.

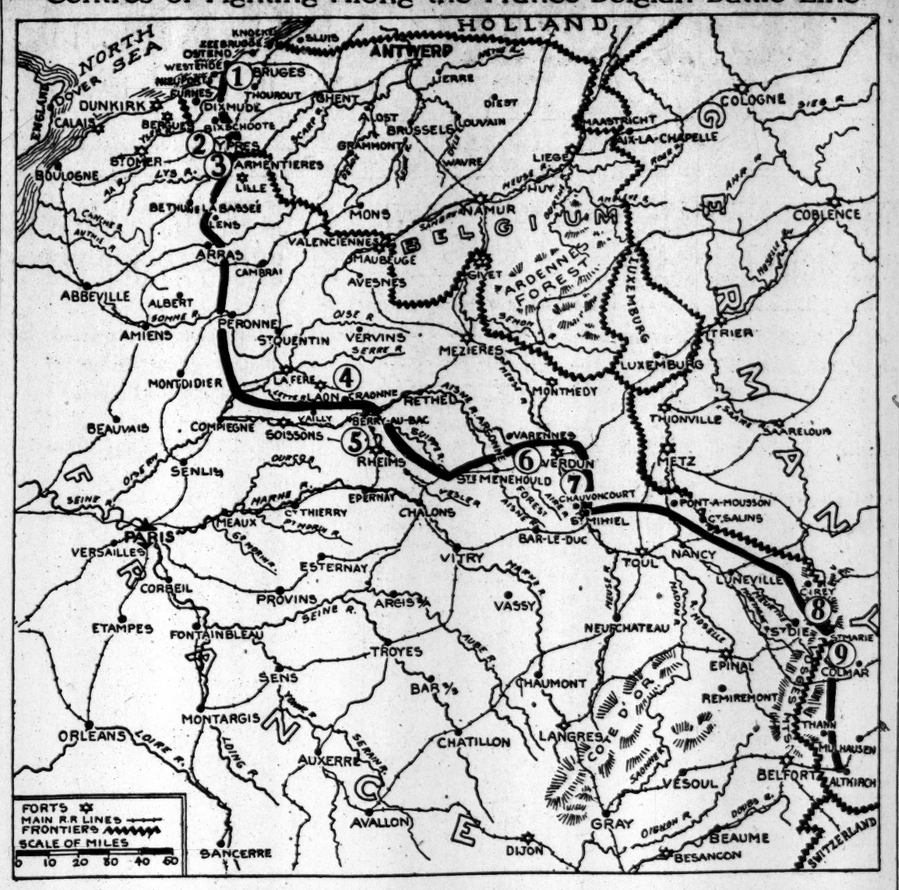
Taken to His Home There by Special Train—Service at the House.

ASCOT, Nov. 18.—Covered with the Union Jack, and with his khaki hat and sword upon it, the coffin containing the body of Field Marshal Earl Roberts now lies in the small room in his modest residence here, in which the great soldier conducted family prayers and in which there are a small altar and a crucifix.

The coffin arrived from Folkestone by special train this afternoon. The ceremony which followed was of a most simple description.

The coffin was borne by employes of the late Field Marshal's estate to his home, where a brief service, attended by Lady Roberts and her daughters, and a few privileged friends, was conducted by the rector of Ascot.

Centres of Fighting Along the Franco-Belgian Battle Line



1. According to the French War Office bulletins a violent cannonade raged all day yesterday along the northern battle front. On Tuesday Nieuport was particularly assailed by artillery fire.
2. Near Bixschoote, says the same authority, the French Zouaves took a forest by a brilliant bayonet charge.
3. The French report the repulse on Tuesday of a German infantry attack to the south of Ypres.
4. On the same day the French artillery in the Craonne region gained the advantage of the German batteries in several exchanges of fire.
5. The bombardment of Rheims has been continued
6. Berlin official reports say that the German attacks in the Argonne "continue successfully, and that French attacks south of Verdun have failed."
7. In the region of St. Mihiel the French say that the Germans have blown up the western part of the village of Chauvoncourt, which they had ruined before it was taken by the French.
8. The German official report announces the capture of several French positions near Cirey.
9. From Alsace it is reported that the Landwehr battalions sent into the region of Ste. Marie have been withdrawn because they have lost one-half their effective strength.

BRITISH REPORT LOSS OF 89 MORE OFFICERS

Twenty-five Killed and Fifty Wounded—Two German Generals Slain in Action.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—According to casualty lists dated Nov. 11, 12, and 18, twenty-five officers have been killed and fifty wounded. Fourteen officers are reported missing.

Among the killed is Henry Bligh Fortescue Parnell, fifth Baron Congleton, Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

In the list of wounded is the name of Brig. Gen. Frederick C. Shaw, commanding the Ninth Infantry Brigade.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Nov. 18.—German casualty lists just issued record the deaths of two Generals and the wounding of another.

Gen. Alfred von Vriesen was killed on Nov. 12, and Gen. von Lepel is the other commanding officer reported killed on the field of battle. Gen. von Lepel was in command of the reserve infantry division.

Gen. Stenger, commander of the Fifty-third German Infantry Brigade, is listed as having been severely wounded.

Lord Congleton was a volunteer and only 24 years of age. He succeeded his father as fifth Baron Congleton in 1906, and is now succeeded by his uncle, Sub-Lieut. the Hon. John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, R. N. He was educated at Eton, New College, and Oxford, receiving his B. A. degree from the latter institution only two years ago. He was unmarried, and his family is quite wealthy.

Gen. Shaw has been in command of the Ninth Infantry Brigade since early in 1913. He was educated at Repton, and joined the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment) at the age of 18, in 1882. He served in the Egyptian war of that year and throughout the South African war as a Major of Brigade. From 1911 till 1913 he was General Staff Officer of the first grade and attached to the Scottish command. He is well known as a military expert and rifle shot.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES 4,148, SAYS CHURCHILL

Total Killed 3,677—Does Not Include Good Hope's Men Nor Missing at Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, said in the House of Commons today, in reply to a question, that the total British naval casualties to date were:

Officers killed, 222; wounded, 37; missing, 5. Men killed, 3,455; wounded, 428; missing 1, making a total of 4,148.

This list, the First Lord said, did not include the missing officers and men in the Royal Naval Division at Antwerp and on the British cruiser Good Hope, sunk by the Germans off the Chilean Coast, which totaled 1,000 and 875 respectively

A "BANTAMS' BATTALION."

Kitchener Sanctions Enlistment of Men Under Regulation Height.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lord Kitchener has sanctioned the formation at Birkenhead of a battalion consisting of men between 5 feet and 5 feet 3 inches in height. It is to be called the Bantams' Battalion.

Map Business at a Standstill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Pending alterations in Europe the mapmaking business is at a standstill, according to an official of one of the largest mapmaking concerns in London, who asserted today that such extensive changes were sure to follow the war that many scientific publications which were scheduled to contain maps were being held up until the end of the conflict, so that newly constructed maps could be incorporated in them. He added: "It would be a loss of money to issue some publications with the present maps, for they would have to be reprinted at the end of the war. We are printing only a sufficient number of maps of Europe to meet the trade demand, maintaining no surplus stock."

INVITES LOUVAIN FACULTY.

Notre Dame University Offers Hospitality—Students Included.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 18.—Members of the Faculty of the University of Louvain, Belgium, as well as a number of students of that institution, will, it is thought here, take refuge at the University of Notre Dame until conditions in Belgium permit the resumption of university classes there.

President Cavanaugh of Notre Dame today cabled to Cardinal Mercier, the Chancellor of Louvain University, extending the hospitality of the American institution and offering the facilities of Notre Dame for a continuation of classes and research work without expense. The Cardinal has been requested to select a number of the more promising members of the student body, who will spend several years here in the study of languages and take up their other work where it was interrupted by the war. These students will be cared for without charge for board, lodging, or tuition.

The University of Louvain, which was destroyed soon after the war began, was founded in 1426 and was one of the oldest colleges in Europe. Its faculty numbered 154, while in 1911 it had 2,630 students.

PAWNBROKERS LOSE TRADE.

Those in London at First Thought War Would Aid Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—There is much lamenting among the pawnbrokers here because the war has greatly injured their trade. One of the best-known pawnbrokers in London said today that business was far below the normal—rich persons were holding on to their diamonds and discharging some of their servants.

Pawnbrokers were confident when the war began that gems would be pawned in unprecedented quantities. Instead, they find themselves with well-filled shops and no customers, while the price of diamonds has decreased.

One pawnbroker said that few diamonds were being bought for engagement rings. It is predicted that unless the war is ended very soon a number of pawnshops will go into bankruptcy.

TALE OF INSULT TO FLAG.

Germans in Antwerp Tore Up Stars and Stripes, Belgian Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Belgian who has arrived here from Antwerp gives the following description of conditions in Antwerp:

"I do not think the German garrison of Antwerp consists of more than 2,000 or 3,000 men. The Germans have no hands to spare for the reconstruction of the forts damaged by the bombardment. Big guns have been mounted among the ruins also to control the harbor. On the whole, comparatively few Belgians have returned, while very many are still trying to leave via Holland. In the last few days the Germans have steadily refused passports.

"A pitiful sight was presented when the train in which I traveled reached the frontier. A number of women and children were turned out of the train and permission to pass into Holland was refused to them. They were all sobbing and crying, for beyond the frontier was freedom, behind it tyranny.

"To the Germans Antwerp is a white elephant. They have to feed it and they can make no use of it. On Sunday a steamer flying the Stars and Stripes arrived with food in the harbor.

"The Germans have tried very many times to build a pontoon bridge over the Scheldt, but each time the tide rises high it carries the pontoons away, and they have to begin all over again.

"In the taverns you have to be very careful; a careless word let fall in the presence of Germans, say a suggestion that the Germans are being defeated in the west, is sufficient for you to be arrested, court-martialed, and condemned to many months, even years, of imprisonment.

"I believe some day there will be trouble for the Germans with the Americans. I heard that German soldiers tore down the American flag from an office of the Red Star Line, where some American goods were stored. They tore it in half and destroyed it. The American Consul came and demanded the flag. They could not find it. Then the Consul demanded that they buy a new one. When it was brought he hoisted it and tore down the German flag, treating it the same way his own flag has been treated."

BELGIAN PRELATE ASKS AID FOR THE STARVING

Fully 37,000 in the Malines District Lack Food—Britain Gives $500,000.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Cardinal François Joseph Mercier, Primate of Belgium, who has just returned to his own country after a visit to England, where he was enthusiastically received, sends a stirring appeal through the American Commission for relief in Belgium, for assistance for his starving parishioners of Malines and the surrounding neighborhood.

In the City of Malines alone, the Cardinal says, 12,000 have to be fed daily. In his telegram to Capt. C. F. Lucey of the American Commission, the Belgian prelate says:

"Children come to the German soldiers and tear bread from their hands; (the soldiers divided their bread with them;) they are really famished.

"Every stranger who comes to the city or goes into the country is surrounded by a great number of women and children, begging him for something to eat. There is hardly a single laborer who can find any work to gain his daily bread.

"Everything is lacking—we are in want of potatoes, peas, grain, flour, meat, and bacon. No petroleum is obtainable; coal can be obtained in the district of Charleroi, but the railways cannot carry the coal because the communications are interrupted. The cattle of the people of the country have been sold to the soldiers; but with the receipts received for the cattle the Belgians cannot obtain any food until after the war is over.

"Cardinal Mercier and all the members of the Belgian clergy hereby make a strong appeal to the American people, so that the neighborhood of Turnhout, Malines, &c., may be relieved as soon as possible."

Capt. Lucey says that in addition to those in the city there are 25,000 people in the surrounding country who must be cared for, and he says he is forwarding 400 tons of provisions.

The Canadian delegation which arrived at Rotterdam yesterday with the relief steamer Tremorvah is making an appeal to the people of Canada for grain.

British Government Gives $500,000.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Francis Dyke Acland, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons today that the Government had contributed $500,000 to the Government of Belgium for the purchase of foodstuffs for the destitute inhabitants of that country.

SHOULD CARRY PASSPORTS.

State Department Gives Detailed Advice to Americans Going Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The State Department today announced an amendment to the warning issued on Aug. 12 to American travelers going abroad. The revised notice, signed by Secretary Bryan, reads:

"All American citizens who go abroad should carry American passports and should inquire of diplomatic or consular officers of the countries which they expect to visit concerning the necessity of having the passports visèd therefor.

"American citizens are advised to avoid visiting unnecessarily countries which are at war, and particularly to avoid, if possible, passing through or from a belligerent country to a country which is at war therewith.

"It is especially important that naturalized American citizens refrain from visiting their countries of origin or countries which are at war therewith.

"As belligerent countries are accustomed, for self-protection, to scrutinize carefully aliens who enter their territories, American citizens who find it necessary to visit such countries should, as a matter of precaution and in order to avoid detention, provide themselves with letters or other documents, in addition to their passports, showing definitely the object of their visits. In particular, it is advisable for persons who go to belligerent countries as representatives of commercial concerns to carry letters of identification or introduction from such concerns.

"American citizens sojourning in countries which are at war are warned to refrain from any conduct or utterance which might be considered offensive or contrary to the principles of strict neutrality."

TSING-TAU CAPTURED BY BAYONET CHARGE

Japanese at the Brink of German Trenches Before White Flag Was Hoisted.

PEKING, Nov. 18.—Tsing-tau was no longer defensible when surrendered to the Japanese, according to a correspondent of The Associated Press who was in Tsing-tau throughout the siege and arrived here tonight. His delay in reaching Peking was due to the Japanese holding him in Tsing-tau after its fall as a method of censorship.

At the time of the capitulation the Japanese artillery had shelled the trenches until their infantry were on the brink of them. When the shelling ceased the Germans looked out upon bayonets and the muzzles of machine guns.

Where the Japanese broke the line they crossed over the dead and wounded. Of the three big fortresses only Fort Bismarck was able to continue firing. Its guns were dynamited as the Japanese rushed into the city streets, pick-axes and shovels in hand, shouting "Banzai!" almost simultaneously with the hoisting of the white flag.

The Germans had destroyed all their vessels, including three merchantmen in dry dock, and all their cannon and military stores. The German losses were 170 men killed and between 500 and 600 wounded.

The Japanese and British actually engaged in the land attack numbered, respectively, 17,000 and 15,000. The Germans in their last line of trenches had 3,800 men.

The conduct of the Japanese was admitted by the Germans to have been conspicuously considerate throughout the siege.

CAN'T SERVE AS CANADIANS.

British Authorities Reject Volunteers Said to be of German Blood.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Forty-six soldiers have been rejected from the Canadian contingent as ineligible. They arrived in Glasgow yesterday morning under an armed escort of one Canadian officer and several men. They marched to Princess Dock, where they embarked on a Donaldson liner for Canada.

It is understood that the rejected men are of German and Austrian nationality.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Berlin, Ont., says:

"Four Germans or descendants of Germans left with the first Canadian contingent, and three with the second. Between fifty and fifty-five are members of the new City Regiment."

SAIL TO AID THE EMBASSIES.

Additional Secretaries for London and Petrograd Because of War.

Three agents of the Department of State, specially detailed to the diplomatic service as additional Secretaries of Embassies because of extra work growing out of the war, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Baltic of the White Star Line.

Howard R. Barnes of Washington will go to London and Robert C. Boesel of this city and George B. Link of Washington will go to Petrograd, where the taking over of the German and Austrian Embassies by the United States has made the work very heavy. Mr. Boesel was formerly United States Vice Consul at Carlsbad, Austria.

The Baltic carried 230 passengers, of whom 75 were in the first cabin. Sixty reservists on the way to join Kitchener's army also sailed on the Baltic.

LABOR LEADERS FEAR WAR IMMIGRATION

Warn Workers of America of "Wreckage" Likely to Come to These Shores.

PREDICT RECORD EXODUS

Federation Urges President to Insist on Federal Plan in Colorado Mine Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—In approving the Executive Council's action in supporting the Immigration bill before Congress containing the literacy test, a committee of the American Federation of Labor submitted the following to the convention today:

"Your committee desires to call your attention to and impress upon you the almost assured certainty that the cessation of the present war in Europe will be followed by a flood of migration from those military dominated countries such as the world never witnessed in the change of a people from one home to another. The war itself has done away with the sophistries that were used for years to support the military establishments of the great nations of Europe, and the people thereof can no longer be deceived by the fallacious arguments that have been now so thoroughly exploded.

"It may be well understood that the Governments of Europe will exert themselves to the utmost to the end that those who are fit and who survive the destruction of the present conflict will not be permitted to leave their native countries, but will be seduced by whatever promises are necessary to remain and aid in the restoration of those countries to their lost position in commerce and industry, at the same time offering whatever inducements or assistance they may to the migration of the unfit to the United States, Canada, or any other country that may receive them in order that their native land may be relieved of the burden of support of those who have been incapacitated or rendered inefficient by reason of the war. Therefore it is the duty of the workers of America to see to it that they be protected in every possible way to the end that they will not be forced into competition with these bits of wreckage tossed on our shores or left stranded in Europe when the wave of war recedes."

The federation today unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to insist that the Colorado coal operators immediately comply with the Federal plan of settlement of the strike in the State and in the event they refuse that he should take such steps as were necessary to have a receiver appointed for the purpose of taking over the mines affected and operate them in the interest of the people, under Federal supervision, until such time as the civil and political rights of the people were established.

The convention adopted by a vote of 150 to 33 a resolution raising the salary of the President of the federation from $5,000 to $7,500 a year, and that of Secretary from $4,000 to $5,000. President Gompers, before the matter was put to a vote, asked the delegates not to vote the increase.

With regard to the trouble within the ranks of the organized mine workers in Montana, the convention instructed the Executive Council of the federation to use its efforts to bring about industrial amity and union solidarity in that State.

PORTE MUST EXPLAIN SHOTS AT OUR FLAG

Continued From Page 1.

Bey formally acknowledged responsibility for his remarks, refused to retract them, and left his post and this country practically under compulsion. The embassy is now in the hands of Hussein Bey. Chargé d'Affaires, as Rustem Bey's successor has not been appointed.

When the Tennessee and the North Carolina visited Europe early in the war to carry gold for the relief of stranded American tourists, it was suggested that the presence of war craft at certain Turkish ports might excite the populace. Afterward, as the Navy Department explained today, Smyrna was avoided because of a report that it was threatened by an epidemic of the bubonic plague. Vouriah, to which the Tennessee finally went, is inside the main harbor of Smyrna, while the island of Chios, or Scio, to which the Tennessee repaired after the firing, is just off shore.

Some of the preliminary facts regarding the cruise of the North Carolina and the Tennessee were set forth in a statement from the Navy Department today:

"In September the Navy Department was informed that Smyrna was threatened with quarantine for bubonic plague, and the North Carolina was notified to pass out to the mouth of the Dardanelles where the Scorpion would meet her to receive gold. She was afterward to go to Beirut in the distribution of money to Americans and to leave the distribution at Smyrna to the last if necessary. As a matter of fact, the North Carolina did not go to Smyrna at all because of the information that this port was threatened with bubonic plague."

Capt. Oman of the North Carolina is senior to Capt. Decker, and would command in any joint action. But at present the North Carolina is at Beirut, and has not been ordered to join the Tennessee. Nor indeed have any orders been sent to Capt. Oman.

Capt. Decker has had wide experience in the kind of work he is now doing, and is familiar with Mediterranean conditions. As a sign of confidence in his handling of any situation that might have arisen the department this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Capt. Benton C. Decker, now commanding the U. S. S. Tennessee in Turkish waters, is an officer with an excellent record during his service of twenty-seven years, since graduation from the Naval Academy, to which he was appointed from Illinois in 1888.

"He has had considerable experience in duty similar to that which he is now performing in Turkish waters. He was in command of the U. S. S. Chester during the war between Italy and Turkey.

"During this war the Chester spent considerable time in Tripolitan waters looking out for the interests of Americans. These duties were well performed by Capt. Decker, who had similar duties while in command of the Chester in San Domingan waters during a revolution several years ago. Capt. Decker was promoted to Captain on July 1, 1913, and was ordered to duty on the staff at the Naval War College, from which duty he was detached to command the Tennessee in August last when that vessel was sent to Europe for the relief of distressed Americans in the war zone."

Like Tampico Incident.

As the facts now stand before the department they bear some resemblance to the details of the Tampico incident. There a boat's crew of American sailors was arrested as the boat came alongside the docks, taken from under the protection of the American flag which was flying from the boat's stern, paraded through the streets, and detained for several hours. In the present instance the Turks did not wait for the boat to approach the shore, but fired at it while it was still under way. Unofficial dispatches say three shots were fired and that the American flag was flying, as it certainly was, from the boat's stern.

The North Carolina and the Tennessee have for some time been under the direction of Ambassador Morgenthau. It was explained at the Navy Department today that under the regulations, at the request of the Ambassador or local Consul, or at his own discretion, the commander of an American warship would be justified in using force if necessary to the preservation of American lives on shore. In general, the regulations allow wide discretionary powers to the commanding officer, but expressly declare that, whether he act on his own initiative or on the direction of the Ambassador or Consular officers, full responsibility shall remain with the commanding officer, who is answerable only to his immediate superior.

The regulations direct that official calls shall be made upon the proper local authorities. After directing that conferences be held, when possible, with diplomatic or Consular representatives in cases where injury is threatened to the United States or its citizens, the regulations make it plain that self-preservation or the preservation of the lives of American citizens or the American honor is a natural right vested in the commander in chief of the local naval force.

"The conditions calling for the application of the right of self-preservation," adds the regulation, "can not be def

GERMANS GAIN IN POLAND FIGHT

Petrograd Admits Retreat of Centre Before von Hindenberg's Drive.

GREAT BATTLE AT SOLDAU

Both Sides Claim Successes in Four-Day Struggle — Russians Attacking Furiously.

TAKE TRENCHES BY STORM

Czar's Armies Advancing Steadily in East Prussia—Occupy Carpathian Passes Again.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued tonight:

Between the Vistula and the Warte our advance guards in an engagement with the Germans, who took the offensive, fell back in the direction of the River Bzura. The enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the region of Leuchitza and Orloff, throwing out advance guards in the direction of Piontek.

In East Prussia our troops continue to make progress and fighting is going on near the Gumbinnen-Angerburg front, which the enemy is defending. In the trenches which we captured near Varschlaghen the enemy abandoned more than 300 dead. Among the officers whom we took prisoners here was an artillery officer sent to the infantry because of a lack of officers for that branch.

On the front, along the Masurian lakes, our troops reached the wire entanglements of the enemy's position and forced them.

On the front, between Czenstochowo and Cracow, we have attacked important forces of the enemy, detachments of which in an operation at Lodovitz were routed.

In Galicia, we have occupied successively the passes over the Carpathians.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"The battle now being fought in the northwest corner of Poland may be regarded as possibly the most crucial yet fought in the Russian campaign, and, although little information is obtainable, it looks as though the victorious Russian advance has suffered a check, as it is evident that the German counter-attack has compelled the Russians to concentrate a considerable distance yet the rear of the line reached by their right flank.

"One of the ablest critics in The Army Messenger admits that a new phase of the war has opened which is likely to have a decisive influence on the whole campaign."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The reinforced invasion of Poland from Thorn demonstrates that Gen. von Hindenburg means to stake his Winter campaign on repeated attempts with a great force to prevent the invasion of Central Germany by flank attacks on the Russian right. This was the plan laid down by the elder Moltke fifty years ago, at the time of the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, when he held that if Germany had to conduct the war on two fronts it would be impossible to maintain a frontal defense of Silesia against an invasion from the east.

Gen. von Hindenburg is now following this strategy, and all the reinforcements brought from Western Europe are concentrating around Thorn. His immediate danger is from the continuous strengthening of the Russian northward columns closing in on the railway system of East Prussia.

Other German measures for gaining time for Silesia consist in the destruction of all frontier communications. They soaked with petroleum all the wooden bridges in the region of Kalisz southward to Veleun and undermined the iron bridges across the River Prosna. They are taking fresh hostages in all the frontier towns.

The fighting among the swampy forests northward is very stubborn and slow.

Signs are accumulating that the Kaiser is determined to stake everything in the eastern campaign on the operations now developing from Thorn. These are still separated by nearly 100 miles from the terrible hand-to-hand struggle among the Masurian lakes, where literally the Russians are beating the German easternmost army down to the ground.

The battles are fought in the dim Winter light and the Germans coming on over what seem clear spaces know only by terrific explosions that they have fallen among land mines. Thousands of fragments of men, horses, and weapons are thrown through fire and smoke into the surrounding darkness.

Other German columns behind still resist the attack in dense masses and the Russians are able to cover a few miles only through indescribable carnage, the ground being covered with heaps of bodies mixed among wreckage of transport columns shelled by the Russian artillery.

Westward of Angerburg a broad clear space was forced in the German column which it was impossible to fill, because all the reserve were already killed. Only because of this the Russians made a substantial advance westward.

The German and Austrian staffs are in dispute as to the course to be pursued at Cracow. The Austrians for political and strategical reasons desire practically a passive defense, reserving their main strength to protect the roads leading to Vienna. German Headquarters have vetoed this on the ground that the early submission of Cracow would necessitate a radical change of all the German plans.

The Austrian Emperor is believed to be supporting the views of his own General Staff.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A dispatch received here from Petrograd by the Havas Agency is as follows:

"A terrific battle of unexampled violence has been proceeding for four days around Soldau. The cannonading has been maintained night and day. The Russians are endeavoring at any cost to avenge their former check at Soldau and are throwing themselves at the Germans with indescribable fury. They have carried position after position by assault, in spite of the infernal fire of the Germans.

"The Germans are offering a most energetic resistance and their fighting is alternately offensive and defensive.

"In spite of the torrential rains, which have turned the ground into a quagmire, the Russians are advancing toward the interior of Germany. They have captured ten big cannon, none of them damaged."

RUSSIANS FORCED BACK.

Retreating Southeast of Soldau Toward Mlawa, Germans Say.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via London.)—An official communication, issued by General Headquarters today, says:

New battles have developed in Poland in the region north of Lodz, but no decision yet has been reached.

To the southeast of Soldau the enemy has been forced to retreat in the direction of Mlawa. Upon the extreme western wing a strong Russian cavalry force, which we defeated on Nov. 16 and Nov. 17 has been driven back through Tilkallen.

The Germans apparently are using their victory at Wloclawsk to the greatest advantage. The Russian armies defeated near Lipno are today probably in the vicinity of Plock, and the forces defeated near Wloclawsk are now near Kutno and Leschytea.

For the continuation of operations, the official bulletin goes on to say, it will be of the greatest importance for the German troops from the region of Soldau to make further progress against the right wing of the main Russian army. If the Russians intend to retire behind the Vistual such a retreat, considering the extremely bad conditions of the roads, would be most difficult, consequently the Russians probably will prefer to make a definite stand when the German and Austrian forces attack.

According to a statement given out in Vienna the fortress of Przemysl, now being besieged by the Russians, is provisioned for twelve months.

WARSAW GOVERNOR TAKEN.

German Cavalry Overtook His Auto After Hot Chase.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (via The Hague and London).—The Tageblatt's correspondent at Gnesen, Province of Posen, relates the details of the capture of Gov. von Korff of Warsaw Monday morning.

It appears from this account that the Governor, with his adjutant, approached Kutno in an automobile, not knowing that the city had already been taken by the Germans after bloody street fighting. Suddenly the Governor found himself before the vanguard of German cavalry and tried to escape, but was overtaken by the Metz Dragoons and surrendered without resistance.

He was brought to Gnesen Monday night and confined in the best hotel there.

FORCED CZERNOWITZ TO RAISE RANSOM

How Gen. Arintinoff Avenged the Mulcting of a Russian City by Its Austrian Conquerors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Milan quotes from La Stampa of Turin a description of the Russian entry into Czernowitz on Sept. 2, sent by its correspondent there.

On his arrival at the Town Hall Gen. Arintinoff addressed the City Fathers, declaring Bukowina incorporated into the Russian Empire, and stated that the Russian soldiers would neither sack houses nor attack persons.

"But," he went on, "following the example of the Austrians, I am about to demand what their General, Daulann, exacted when he took possession of Kaminez Podolski. In other words I impose upon this city a levy of 600,000 rubles to be consigned to me in gold or silver not later than 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Should this sum not be forthcoming I shall have the big guns trained on the city and Czernowitz will be leveled to the ground."

The populace was terror-stricken, being well aware that such an exorbitant sum was unprocurable. The Burgomaster, assessors, and priests began pressing the General for an abatement, urging that all the wealthier citizens had already fled with their valuables, but the Russian General only appeared to wax angrier, and he brought down his ponderous fist on the table, exclaiming:

"Nay, no compromise. That was the Austrian system. Why, at Kaminez Podolski my own daughter had to sacrifice every one of her jewels to save the city."

Finally, however, the Burgomaster and aged Archbishop prevailed on the General to lower the levy to 300,000 kronen.

The Burgomaster lost no time in publishing a proclamation exhorting the population to pour in their cash without delay, lest worse things befall them. Throughout the night the local authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, were busy collecting, and from early morning a ceaseless pilgrimage of the poorer folk passed through the Town Hall, depositing amid tears their scanty pence and trinkets. Humble Hebrews sacrificed even their ritual candelabra. Young women of the middle class shed all their jewelry, and the Arenbishop himself mustered 50,000 crowns' worth of silver ornaments from his sanctuary.

Noontide sped by, and the deficit was still considerable. The city Magistrates held a hasty consultation, and forth went the order that a few courtesy calls should be made on the usurers who might unwittingly have missed their grand opportunity. It was further resolved to force open the establishments of the various goldsmiths and silversmiths who had sealed their premises and made their exodus before the privilege of contributing had presented itself to them.

Five o'clock sounded. The war indemnity had been realized and the careworn Councillors with the Burgomaster were ushered into the presence of Gen. Arintinoff.

"You're looking fagged," said the General.

"Aye, aye," said the ransom bringers, mopping their brows, "but Heaven be thanked, we've just managed to scrape together the 300,000 Kronen."

Amid palpitating silence the Cossack chieftain looked them up and down and a grim smile overspread his visage.

"Enough!" ejaculated he at last. "I've no intention of taking this money. Take it back and redistribute it among your own people. But I wanted you all to experience something of the heart burnings that befell our Russian townsfolk at the taking of Kaminez Podolski."

NEW HOSTS ARRIVING.

Russia Pouring Troops Through Warsaw to the Battle Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle between the Warthe and Vistula has developed in a few days from an action on a narrow front to a general engagement on a great scale. The front now extends from Dobressin on the north through Kowal and Dombrowize to the village of Dombe on the Ney, a tributary of the Warthe.

At Dobressin the Germans are endeavoring to construct a pontoon across the river under heavy fire. Here the Russian batteries already have several times destroyed the work of the enemy. The Prussians recently brought into the field huge forces of cavalry to cover their forward movement and the Russians are aware of the presence of several divisions which have not hitherto been seen at this front. These troops, lately withdrawn from France, are in addition to large forces of Austrian cavalry.

It is further clear that the main strength of the force against us consists of troops which took part in the recent retirement from Warsaw. These had been hurriedly reconcentrated across the border and transported by the elaborate German railway system from Silesia to the frontier of Posen, and there thrust forward in an attempt to crush the Russians' right flank and hinder his advance on Cracow, and then again to threaten Warsaw.

Poland is for the Russians the most advantageous of battlegrounds. Warsaw is the centre of all the chief railways of western and central Russia and it was the facility for the swift assembly of large bodies of troops by these lines which brought about Germany's undoing last month. Now again soldiers have poured through the town as through a funnel to the fighting front and the citizens have seen again the most impressive spectacle of Russia's inexhaustible resources.

From Warsaw two lines of railway are available to deposit men at centre and left of the Russian lines. Besides, there is an enormous reserve of motor vehicles, including hundreds of 60-horsepower vans which carry thirty men apiece.

Germany's characteristic tactics of thrusting forward huge masses of men are here met with a force hardly if at all inferior in numbers to Germany's own, and they are capable of being doubled if need be.

The fighting in the whole of the northern area of battle is of the most furious kind, and near Gostynin, where the land is marshy, a German cavalry regiment was caught on the shore of a small lake, driven into the water, and utterly destroyed.

A pontoon which was being built by the Germans on the Vistula was the object of a daredevil attack by an officer and twenty men, who unmoored one of the mills which are common in this country, consisting of a barge with a waterwheel at the side, floated it down to the pontoon, and there blew up the mill and the half-made bridge under a fearful fire from the German guns, only two or three escaping with their lives.

At some points the troops are in contact and have actually been fighting for sixty hours continuously, both sides delivering incessant bayonet attacks.

The stream that runs red is no longer a figure of speech. A stream at Dombrowice froze over night, and when daylight came it was observed that the thin new ice showed a pink tinge where the day before the opposing infantry had fought in the water and over a thousand men had been killed between the narrow banks.

During the last two days the Germans achieved an average advance along the whole line of positions of no more than two miles. This has been obtained with heavy losses.

The German troops appear to have recovered from the ordeal of the late retreat through Poland, but the Austrians still show the results of the strain of the previous defeats, and small bodies have already commenced to surrender.

At staff headquarters I found that the course of events was regarded with complete equanimity.

Further accounts show that the Austrians number 1,200,000, not including reserves.

BATTLE ON IN BUKOWINA.

Austrians Said to be Retreating in Great Disorder.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Marmornitza, on the Austro-Rumanian frontier, declares that furious fighting is going on in the northern part of the Crownland of Bukowina.

The Russian troops are described as victorious. As they advance the Austrians are fleeing in great disorder.

Deputies Return to Paris Today.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the legislative administration staffs of the French Chamber of Deputies will return to Paris tomorrow as a prelude to the return of the French Government.

Francis Joseph Invests $1,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Vienna, transmitted to London by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, announces that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has subscribed 5,000,000 crowns ($1,000,000) to the Austrian war loan.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The German attacks near Dixmude and Ypres seem at last to have spent their force. In this district every move is now clogged by the soft mud of the fields, and conditions are almost intolerable. One appreciable advantage that the Germans would gain if they could push the Allies back toward Dunkirk would be the shifting of the battle area to higher ground, where the artillery could be used to better advantage.

The developments in Poland show that Germany is gathering every possible man for the new aggressive move against the Russians. The lines in Belgium and France must then be deprived of reinforcements until the Polish campaign has been pushed to its conclusion. This would seem by all means to be the time when an aggressive campaign by the Allies would produce its greatest result. Unless the Allies keep the Germans busily engaged in the west the latter will be able to use their forces to double advantage. After concentrating against the Russians in the east the Germans will be able, if they are successful, to shift their troops to the west to launch a powerful attack upon some part of the line in France.

The Allies now have ample numbers; in fact, they must outnumber the Germans in the Western theatre by five to four. Their small arms and equipments have by now been completely provided. The explanation for their delay would seem to lie in their lack of the heavy artillery that has proved necessary for a campaign against intrenched positions. The ordnance shops of France and Great Britain have undoubtedly been put to work to make guns of this type with the greatest speed possible, but such pieces cannot be manufactured in a few weeks when the need of them arises. Though the Allies have already had three months in which to supply this ordnance, it will probably be at least December before the first batteries arrive at the front in sufficient numbers to warrant the initiation of the long-deferred aggressive campaign.

In East Prussia the Russians are making good their hold on Gumbinnen Darkelmen, and Angerburg. The Germans claim, however, to have won a success to the north at Pillkallen that will prevent a further Russian offensive until the district between Gumbinnen and the Memel River is cleared of German troops. The fighting the district is still a subordinate campaign has little influence at present upon the main battle in Poland. In the Soldau District, on the German border due south of Königsberg, stubborn fighting is going on. The Germans are here trying to get in behind the Russian position so as to drive them off the railroad. If they can succeed in pushing the Russians back, the campaign toward Warsaw will be considerably strengthened.

The advance of the Germans to Plock, Kutno, Lenczyca, and Uniejow now brings them to a line running from Plock on the Vistula, due southwest to the Wartha. Along this river the Germans maintain their line through Sieradz as far as Czenstochowa. The Russians are now getting their full fighting strength up to the Wartha. Their railway gangs are rushing the repair of the tracks and bridges, while the freezing weather has hardened the mud and made the roads passable for the wagon trains.

In view of the threatening move of the Germans on their north flank, however, the Russians must delay any further move against the Wartha line until this new German advance has been checked. In this move the Russian system of organization will help them to send an army against this new German invasion without depleting their forces in the west and south. Their second line of troops at Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk will enable them to send large reinforcements to hold the Kutno-Plock sector.

The Austrians' abandonment of Central Galicia and the gathering in of their armies toward Cracow is now beginning to show its results in the stiffening of their resistance to the Russian advance. As the Austrians have retreated westward, their front has decreased in length, with consequent strengthening of their line. This great increase in strength in the Cracow district should now enable them to extend northward along the Wartha River, thus freeing some of the German troops for service in the army that is advancing from Thorn.

The active engagement between the armies at the front now prevents the Russians from using to full advantage along the German border their large forces of cavalry. While Germany has not more than ten divisions of mounted troops, Russia has twenty-eight. The latter can consequently leave in Poland sufficient Cossack divisions to take care of the German cavalry, and can at the same time organize a mounted army to hold the Carpathian passes and to make raids into Hungary. These Russian detachments have already engaged the Austrian forces that are guarding the passes. They seem now to be aiming at an incursion into Hungary similar to the one carried out in September.

The advance of the Austrians in Servia to the Kohibar River carries them within fifteen miles of Belgrade. Since the first days of the war they have been making every effort to capture this Servian city, largely for its moral effect upon the Serbs both in Servia and in Austria. Unless there is an early stiffening of the Servian resistance the Austrians would seem to be in a fair way to accomplish this aim.

The Servian capital has, however, been moved to Nish, and the military resources of the country lie principally in the south. The Austrian occupation of the northwestern corner of the kingdom would have but little more effect upon the military strength of the country than has the present German occupation of the northern border in the case of France. Before the Austrians can inflict disaster upon the Servians they will have to send 500,000 men to the south, while every man thus diverted will expose them to greater danger of defeat at the hands of the Russians.

HAMBURG RUSHING WORK ON NEW SHIPS

Busy Port Is Now Deserted, but the Yards Are Filled with Feverish Activity.

PEOPLE AFRAID OF ANTWERP

See the End of Their Industry, Believing Germany Will Hold the Belgian Port.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Of all the cities that have come within the influence of the war there is probably none which is so completely changed as Hamburg, the gate through which in normal times there passes so much of the trade of Germany.

It must be remembered that there are two Hamburgs, the port and the city proper. Hamburg the port is stagnant, silent, and dead. In its water spaces lie hundreds of ships that just over three months ago were steaming to and fro on the seven seas, taking their full share in the work of the world. Now they lie still and deserted under guard.

In sharp contrast to this scene, this absence of all sound or sign of activity, is the feverish rush of work going on in that part of the city's waterways devoted to shipbuilding. Exactly what the nature of this work is it is impossible to say, but it may be said that without doubt this activity is entirely due to Germany's determination to increase by every possible means her naval strength.

Great efforts are being made by Herr Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line to carry on the regular sailings from that port to Scandinavia, but this does not at present amount to much, and the port of Hamburg derives little or no profit from it.

Hamburg has been placed in a curious position since Germany took possession of Antwerp. The townspeople are torn between admiration for the German feat of arms and fear for the future of their own prosperity. They do not disguise their fear that, with Antwerp a German port, Hamburg's wealth would largely disappear, and so there is general dismay in commercial circles over the taking of Antwerp. Hamburg people, like the rest of Germany, are convinced that all Belgium and much of France is now permanently incorporated in the German Empire, and hence their fears for Hamburg are very real and heartfelt.

In the City of Hamburg, just out of sight of the doleful docks, there are fewer signs of depression. The town does not give one the impression of being stricken with unemployment on a large scale. The reason for this is that practically all the men of fighting age, excepting those at work in the shipbuilding yards, have been called to the ranks.

Hamburg is the seat of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Works, which are only rivaled by the Krupp Germania Works at Kiel. It has two slips 650 feet in length and a floating dock of 26,000 tons displacement. This plant practically belongs to the Government, which can also avail itself of the vast plant of the Hamburg-American Line, the largest steamship line in the world, and the ship docks and yards of Blohm & Voss, A. G. Reiherstieg, and other concerns.

At the Vulcan yards were built the dreadnought Friedrich der Grosse and the battleship Mecklenburg; while Blohm & Voss turned out the battle cruisers Von der Tann, Moltke, and the famous Goeben.

SHAW IN REBUTTAL TO ARNOLD BENNETT

Says His Opponent Has Stated the German Case and Nearly Won an Iron Cross.

JUST LIKE AN ENGLISHMAN

But "There Was More Muddle Than Machiavelli" in the British Policy, the Dramatist Insists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—George Bernard Shaw writes the following letter to The Daily News in reply to Arnold Bennett, who in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday criticised Mr. Shaw's article on "Common Sense About the War," being published in installments in THE SUNDAY TIMES:

"In justice to the enemy I am bound to admit that Mr. Bennett's case, which is the German case, is a very strong one and that his ironic comment on the case against Germany, 'We have here an example of Mr. Shaw's aptitude for practical politics' is a comment that the Kaiser will probably make and that the average 'practical man' will make, too.

"Mr. Bennett, in saying that I am a simpleton to doubt that if Germany had not attacked France, France would have attacked her, shows a much greater courage than he credits me with. That is Germany's contention, and if valid is her justification for dashing at any enemy who, as Mr. Bennett believes, was lying in wait to spring on her back when Russian had her by the throat. If Mr. Bennett is right, and I am a simpleton, there is nothing more to be said. The Imperial Chancellor's plea of 'a state of necessity' is proved up to the hilt.

"I did not 'omit to say that Germany regards our policy and our diplomacy as extremely able and clearsighted.' I expressly and elaborately pointed that out. Mr. Bennett, being an Englishman, is so flattered by the apparent compliment from those clever Germans that he insists it is deserved. I, being an Irishman and, therefore, untouched by flattery, see clearly that what the Germans mean by able and clear-sighted is crafty, ruthless, unscrupulous, and directed to the deliberate and intentional destruction of Germany by a masterly diplomatic combination of Russia, France and Great Britain against her, and I defend the English and Sir Edward Grey in particular on the ground, first, that the British nation at large was wholly innocent of the combination, and, second, that even among diplomatists, guilty as most of them unquestionably were and openly as our Junkers—like the German ones—clamored for war with Germany, there was more muddle that Machiavelli about them, and that Sir Edward never completely grasped the situation or found out what he really was doing and even had a democratic horror of war.

Shaw's Excuses Scorned.

"But Mr. Bennett will not have any of my excuses for his unhappy country. He will have it that the Germans are right in admiring Sir Edward as a modern Caesar Borgia, and that our militarist writers are 'of first class quality,' as contrasted with the 'intense mediocrity' of poor Gen. Bernhardi.

"If Mr. Bennett had stopped there the Kaiser would send him the Iron Cross, but of course, like a true born Englishman he goes on to deny indignantly that England has produced a militarist literature comparable to Germany and to affirm hotly that Mr. Asquith is an honest man whose bad arguments are 'a genuine emotional expression of his convictions and that of the whole country,' and that Sir Edward Grey is an honest man, and that he, (Mr. Bennett,) 'strongly resents as Englishmen of all opinions will resent any imputation to the contrary' just what I said he would say and that he entirely agrees with my denunciation of secret diplomacy and undemocratic control of foreign policy and that I am a perverse and wayward harlequin, mischievous, unveracious, scurrilous, monstrous, disingenuous, flippant, unjust, inexact, scandalous, and objectionable, and that on all points to which he takes exception and a good many more I am so magnificent, brilliant, and convincing that no citizen could rise from perusing me without being illuminated.

"That is just a little what I meant by saying that Englishmen are muddle-headed, because they never have been forced by political adversity to mistrust their tempers and depend on a carefully stated case as Irishmen have been.

Showed Germany the Way.

"I did with great pains what nobody else had done. I showed what Germany should have done, knowing that I had no right to reproach her for doing what she did until I was prepared to show that a better way had been open to her.

"Bennett says, in effect, that nobody but a fool could suppose that my way was practicable and proceeds to call Germany a burglar. That does not get us much further. In fact to me it seems a step backward. At all events it is now up to Mr. Bennett to show us what practical alternative Germany had except the one I described. If he cannot do that, can he not, at least, fight for his side? We, who are mouthpieces of many inarticulate citizens, who are fighting at home against the general tumult of scare and rancor and silly cinematograph heroics for a sane facing of facts and a stable settlement, are very few. We have to bring the whole continent of war-struck lunatics to reason if we can.

"What chance is there of our succeeding if we begin by attacking one another because we do not like one another's style or confine ourselves to one another's pet points. I invite Mr. Bennett to pay me some more nice compliments and to reserve his fine old Staffordshire loathing for my intellectual nimbleness until the war is over."

AUSTRIANS NEAR BELGRADE.

Serbo-Montenegrin Forces Win Fight Near Trebinje Forts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—Budapest dispatches announce the march of three Austro-Hungarian divisions across the Danube, west of Belgrade, which has been under renewed bombardment since Sunday.

The Corriere della Sera correspondent at Cettinje says a valiant resistance was offered by the Serbo-Montenegrin forces to the Austrian assault on Grahovo and Grabovaz. Two Austrian columns, each composed of 3,000 men, with twelve cannon to each column, made a sortie on Nov. 10 from Trebinje fortress, about thirteen miles off the eastern confines of Montenegro, and attacked Gen. Petrovitch's Army in the neighborhood of Tio. This action continued incessantly throughout the day, the Austrians' repeated rushes to break through the centre of the Allies' lines being successfully thwarted.

The violence of the combat became more and more intense during the next three days, but though powerfully sustained by heavy artillery in their fortress at Vresnik the Austrians were driven back.

On the fourth day of the battle the Montenegrins were engaged almost continuously in bayonet charges and they compelled the Austrians to abandon positions they had occupied a few hours before. At nightfall on Nov. 14 the Austrians were obliged to retreat before the furious onslaught of the Montenegrins, who pursued them to the Trebinje fort.

The Montenegrins lost 150 dead and wounded, whereas the Austrians left 500 on the field.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 19.—An official statement issued at Vienna and transmitted to Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam says:

In the southeastern war theatre several battles have resulted in the destruction of the Kolubara passages, but our forces had already crossed to the opposite banks. A telegram dated Monday stated that 1,400 prisoners and much war material was taken.

SIGNAL LIGHTS ON BORDER?

Canadian Guards Report Mysterious Flashes on American Shore.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 18.—Guards on duty at the Toronto power plant have reported to their commanding officer that they have seen mysterious lights, believed to be signal lights, flashing on the American shore long after midnight. Red, yellow, and green lights are used. The militiamen say the lights were held so as to form different combinations.

A close watch is being kept for spies.

MANY ANTI-GERMAN PLOTS IN TURKEY

Kaiser's Ambassador in Fear of His Life, and High Officials Threatened.

ARMY OFFICERS PROTEST

Say Germans Refuse to Recognize Their Authority — Committee Formed to Fight Present Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 16, (Dispatch to The London Standard).—The German Ambassador at Constantinople goes in fear of his life, and is daily the recipient of threatening letters.

A plot has been discovered for the assassination of Gen. von Sanders and a number of high Turkish officials for favoring Germany's designs. Prince Burhan ed Din is said to have been implicated in the conspiracy.

In addition to these open appeals to violence, an influential committee of Turkish military authorities has been formed to endeavor to counteract the present policy and rid the country of German domination. Djahid Pasha, Vice President of the Chamber and formerly editor of the Tanina, is taking an active part in this movement and exerting all his influence, as he puts it, "to prevent Turkey from committing suicide." But the prime mover in this revolt against Germany is Chukri Pasha, the heroic defender of Adrianople, who is seconded by Marshal Fuad Pasha.

A sensation has been produced in Government circles by the action of a large number of army and navy officers, who went in a body to the War Office to complain that Germans had taken all authority out of their hands and to point out that even German non-commissioned officers in the Turkish Army refused to recognize their right to give orders.

The deputation withdrew after warning the authorities that they would retire in a body from the forces unless the Germans were put into their proper place.

ARABS IN LIBYA BELLICOSE.

Italy Fears German and Turkish Agents Have Been at Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A special correspondent of The Standard, writing from Rome on Monday, says:

"The Government is uneasy at the unrest displayed throughout Libya and the bellicose attitude of the Arabs.

"It is feared that both Turkish and German agitators have been at work.

"Pending a decision whether measures on a large scale must be taken to cope with the situation, various precautionary steps have been ordered, while preparations are proceeding apace for energetic intervention if necessary."

DEMAND FOR BRITISH LOAN.

Lists to be Open Till Tuesday — Talk of Another Loan in April.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—There has been a steady demand, but no particular rush, on the central banks to get the prospectuses of the new British war loan of £350,000,000, ($1,750,000,000.) The loan bears interest at 3½ per cent., its issue price is 95, and it is redeemable at par on March 1, 1928.

Contrary to the usual practice of closing the issue as soon as the amount was covered, the lists in the present case will remain open until next Tuesday, and the prospectuses can be obtained at all banks and in any Post Office of the United Kingdom. Consequently the opportunities for the public to come into touch with this loan are wider than usual.

The Stock Exchange views the loan as a good investment. Some members express the belief that another loan will be issued next April.

ARMAMENT BALANCE NOW FAVORS ALLIES

Efficiency of Reserves and Their Numerical Strength Also Increasing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is at least probable that the balance of value of armament if so complex a quantity could be accurately measured, would be found now to have passed over to the side of the Allies. The infantry equipments may be regarded as of equal value, but it is by no means certain that as time passes the German factories will be able to bear the strain as well as the French and British, and already the troops of the Allies are better fed and cared for than those of Germany.

The Germans started with an advantage in machine guns, which they no longer possess. In field guns the Allies have had a superiority from the beginning. For handiness and efficiency, the French 75-millimeter piece is admittedly supreme. In heavy field and siege artillery the Germans had the advantage at the beginning, but this has been at least partly rectified.

As to the number and military quality of the reserves that can be brought into the field, it is difficult to make a close comparison of the present positions, but it is probable that the Allies already have superiority, and that this will steadily increase.

"The French reinforcements," says Col. Feyler, "seem hitherto to have been absorbed besides the regular territorial formations, which are the equivalent of the German Landwehr, the only successive classes of reservatists who have gone through military training. The class of 1914, which was called up at the beginning of the war and is now doubtless on the way to the front, has received three months of intensive training. The British formations are not inferior to the German.

"It is when the task of the German commanders is compared with that of the Allies that its hopelessness appears most clearly. To hold some 350 miles of front in France and Belgium there are twenty-two French army corps with their reserves and territorial formations; six divisions of Belgian; six of British, and perhaps two of Indian troops, say twenty-nine army corps in all. The Germans, to meet these and from ten to twenty army corps which the Russians can put on the somewhat longer Eastern front, have twenty-five active corps and their supports plus that part of the Austrian forces which are not engaged with Servia."

VANDYCK PASSENGERS HERE

114 Who Were on Her When She Was Seized Arrive on Sao Paulo.

The Brazilian Lloyd steamship Sao Paulo arrived last night from Para with 114 passengers from the Lamport & Holt steamship Vandyck, that was captured on Oct. 26 by the German cruiser Karlsruhe. Capt. Del Amico of the Sao Paulo said that he had 154 passengers on board, including the 114 from the Vandyck. It was a larger number than he was certified to carry, but the United States Consul at Para gave him permission to take them under the circumstances.

The passengers were all asleep when the steamship anchored in Quarantine at 11 P. M. The steamship Gregory of the Booth Line also arrived from Para, but did not have any of the Vandyck's passengers on board.

Acquits Amateur's Wireless.

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 18.—Investigation by an Inspector from the Department of Commerce today disclosed that a hidden wireless outfit on the Florida Coast near Bay Port, traced by the navy's radio experts at Key West, was an amateur's apparatus. The Inspector, who went to learn if unneutral messages were being sent to ships at sea, it is said reported that the outfit was harmless.

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$50.00 Muskrat Lined Coats at $39.50
Black broadcloth shell and Persian lamb collar.

$75.00 Muskrat Lined Coats at $59.50
Black broadcloth shell and Persian lamb collar.

$125.00 Muskrat Lined Coats at $95.50
Black broadcloth, with seal, otter or Persian lamb collar.

$400.00 Mink Lined Coats at $295.00
Black broadcloth shell, with Persian lamb collar and facing.

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A. S. COCHRAN GOES TO AID WAR VICTIMS

Wealthy Yachtsman Now on His Way to Europe to Help Sufferers in Person.

Alexander Smith Cochran, the wealthy manufacturer and sportsman of this city, is on his way to Europe to aid war sufferers personally. It became known today that he was a passenger on the new Cunarder, Orduna, which left New York for Liverpool last Saturday. Mr. Cochran took a high-powered automobile and his chauffeur with him. It is understood that he will devote his energies and his means to the alleviation of the suffering of the homeless thousands in Belgium, and it is expected that he will organize relief committees in various parts of the country. When he sailed he did not know when he would return, his plans being indefinite. He will use his automobile in touring and making observations.

Mr. Cochran is the principal owner of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Mills and has aided many philanthropic enterprises here. He donated to the city the land on which the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital stands and gave the Young Women's Christian Association the $50,000 site for a new building. He subscribed $25,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association Building Fund and the same amount to a fund for enlarging St. Joseph's Hospital. He built the Sprain Ridge Hospital and the Sherman Memorial Dispensary of St. John's Riverside Hospital. Another of his gifts was $100,000 to the Elizabethan Society at Yale University last year.

Mr. Cochran is the owner of the yacht Vanitie, which entered the American trials for the cup defender against Sir Thomas Lipton. The trials were never finished on account of the war.

USING INDIANS IN AFRICA.

Britain Employing Them Against Germans—Their Losses Heavy.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Earl of Crewe, Government leader in the House of Lords, today disclosed the fact that in East Africa Indian troops are being employed against the Germans.

That there has been heavy fighting is shown by the announcement that the British casualties up to date total 500.

DUBIOUS ON BALKAN LEAGUE.

Rumanians See Obstacles to Its Formation at Present.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 18. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—The Italian Government denies the French rumor that Austria had asked Italy's mediation to obtain peace for her apart from Germany, and also the statement of the Gazzette del Popolo that Austria had an arrangement with Switzerland in case Italy abandoned her neutrality.

The Rumanians think that a new Balkan league will be possible only when Servia has made such acquisitions in Austria's Servian provinces as to be able to compensate Bulgaria in Macedonia.

FIRE IN BRITISH COLLIER.

Blaze on the Protesilaus Was Never Explained.

SEATTLE, Nov. 18.—News was received here today of an unexplained fire on the steamship Protesilaus, which is being used to carry coal from the British naval base at Esquimalt, B. C., to British warships cruising in the north Pacific. The fire occurred on Oct. 26, but news of it was suppressed.

According to the account received here, the Protesilaus had just completed loading 8,000 tons of coal when the fire started in the hold. It was necessary to discharge the cargo.

CHILE HOLDS GERMAN SHIP.

Orders the Karnac, a Transport, to be Interned in Harbor.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 18.—The German steamer Karnac was today declared by the Chilean authorities to be an auxiliary transport.

She was at once notified that she must remain anchored in the harbor of Antofagasta until the end of the war.

Kaiser's Son-in-Law Reported Safe.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Berlin advices say that the Lokalanzieger authoritatively denies that the Duke of Brunswick has been wounded, is a prisoner or is missing.

Tea Dance for Belgian Relief Fund.

The second of a series of tea dances for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund will be held this afternoon at the Biltmore. An entertaining programme has been arranged and there will later be general dancing. The Russian Imperial Balalaika Orchestra will furnish the music.

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HOW PROHIBITION CAME TO RUSSIA

Tchelisheff Tells How Czar, Stirred by Woes Caused by Vodka, Ordered Reform.

NATION NOW TRANSFORMED

Billion Dollar Traffic Wiped Out Largely Through Efforts of Peasant-Born Millionaire.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—There is prohibition in Russia today, prohibition which means that not a drop of vodka, whisky, brandy, gin, or any other strong liquor is obtainable from one end to the other of a territory populated by 130,000,000 people and covering one-sixth of the habitable globe.

The story of how strong drink has been utterly banished from the Russian Empire was related by Michael Demitrovitch Tchelisheff, the man directly responsible for putting an end to Russia's great vice, the vodka habit.

It should be said in the beginning that the word prohibition in Russia must be taken literally. Its use does not imply a partially successful attempt to curtail the consumption of liquor resulting in drinking in secret places, the abuse of medical licenses and general evasion and subterfuge. It does mean that a vast population who consumed $1,000,000,000 worth of vodka a year; whose ordinary condition has been described by Russians themselves as ranging from a slight degree of stimulation upward; has been lifted almost in one day from a drunken inertia to sobriety.

On that day when the mobilization of the Russian Army began, special policemen visited every public place where vodka is sold, locked up the supply of the liquor, and placed on the shop the imperial seal. Since the manufacture and sale of vodka is a Government monopoly in Russia, it is not a difficult thing to enforce prohibition.

Remarkable Change in Nation.

From the day this step was taken, drunkenness vanished in Russia. The results are seen at once in the peasantry; already they are beginning to look like a different race. The marks of suffering, the pinched looks of illness and improper nourishment have gone from their faces. There has been also a remarkable change in the appearance of their clothes. Their clothes are cleaner, and both the men and women appear more neatly and better dressed. The destitute character of the homes of the poor has been replaced with something like order and thrift.

In Petrograd and Moscow the effect of these improved conditions is fairly startling. On holidays in these two cities inebriates always filled the police stations and often they lay about on the sidewalks and even in the streets. Things are so different today that unattended women may now pass at night through portions of these cities where it was formerly dangerous even for men. Minor crimes and misdemeanors have almost vanished.

Tchelisheff, the man who virtually accomplished this miracle, was a peasant by birth, originally a house painter by profession, then Mayor of the city of Samara, and now a millionaire. Physically he is a giant, standing over 6 feet 4 inches in his stocking feet, and of powerful build. Although he is 55 years old, he looks much younger. His movements display the energy of youth, his eyes are animated, and his black hair is not tinged by gray.

In Petrograd Mr. Tchelisheff is generally found in a luxurious suite of rooms in one of the best hotels. He goes about clad in a blue blouse with a tasseled girdle, and baggy black breeches tucked into heavy boots. He offers his visitors tea from a samovar and fruit from the Crimea. Speaking of what he had accomplished for the cause of sobriety in Russia Mr. Tchellisheff said:

"I was reared in a small Russian village. There were no schools or hospitals, or any of the improvements we are accustomed to in civilized communities. I picked up an education from old newspapers and stray books. One day I chanced upon a book in the hands of a moujik, which treated of the harmfulness of alcohol. It stated among other things that vodka was a poison.

"I was so impressed with this, knowing that everybody drank vodka, that I asked the first physician I met if the statement were true. He said yes. Men drank it, he explained, because momentarily it gave them a sensation of pleasant dizziness. From that time I decided to take every opportunity to discover more about the use of vodka.

"At the end of the eighties there came famine in Russia, followed by agrarian troubles. I saw a crowd of peasants demand from a local landlord all the grain and foodstuffs in his granary. This puzzled me; I could not understand how honest men were indulging in what seemed to be highway robbery. But I noted at the time that every man who was taking part in this incident was a drinking man, while their fellow villagers, who were abstemious, had sufficient provisions in their own homes. Thus it was that I observed the industrial effects of vodka drinking.

Tragedy That Led to Reform.

"At Samara I decided to do more than passively disapprove of vodka. At this time I was an Alderman, and many of the tenants living in my houses were workingmen. One night a drunken father in one of my houses killed his wife. This incident made such a terrible impression on me that I decided to fight vodka with all my strength.

"On the supposition that the Government was selling vodka for the revenue, I calculated the revenue received from its consumption in Samara. I then introduced a bill in the City Council providing that the city give this sum of money to the imperial treasury, requesting at the same time that the sale of vodka be prohibited. This bill passed, and the money was appropriated. It was offered to the Government, but the Government promptly refused it.

"It then dawned upon me that Russian bureaucracy did not want the people to become sober, for the reason that it was easier to rule autocratically a drunken mob than a sober people.

"This was seven years ago. Later I was elected Mayor of Samara, capital of the Volga district, a district with over a quarter of a million inhabitants. Subsequently I was elected to the Duma on an anti-vodka platform. In the Duma I proposed a bill permitting the inhabitants of any town to close the local vodka shops, and providing also that every bottle of vodka should bear a label with the word poison. At my request the wording of this label, in which the evils of vodka were set forth, was done by the late Count Leo Tolstoi. This bill passed the Duma and went to the Imperial Council, where it was amended and finally tabled.

"I then begged an audience of Emperor Nicholas. He received me with great kindness in his castle in the Crimea, not far from the scene of the recent Turkish bombardment. He listened to me patiently. He was impressed with my recital that most of the revolutionary and Socialist excesses were committed by drunkards, and that the Svesborg, Kronstadt, and Sebastopol navy revolts and the Petrograd and other mutinous military movements were all caused by inebriates. Having heard me out his Majesty promised at once to speak to his Minister of Finance concerning the prohibition of vodka.

"Disappointed at not having been able to get through a Government bill regulating this evil, I had abandoned my seat in the Duma. It was evident that the bureaucracy had been able to obstruct the measure. Minister of Finance Kokovsoff regarded it as a dangerous innovation, depriving the Government of 1,000,000,000 rubles ($500,000,000) yearly, without any method of replacing this revenue.

Czar Takes a Hand.

"While I lobbied in Petrograd the Emperor visited the country around Moscow and saw the havoc of vodka. He then dismissed Kokovsoff, and appointed the present Minister of Finance, M. Bark.

"Mobilization precipitated the anti-vodka measure. The Grand Duke, remembering the disorganization due to drunkenness during the mobilization of 1904, ordered the prohibition of all alcoholic drinks except in clubs and first-class restaurants. This order, enforced for one month, showed the Russian authorities the value of abstinence.

"In spite of the general depression caused by the war, the paralysis of business, the closing of factories, and the interruption of railroad traffic, the people felt no depression. Savings banks showed an increase in deposits over the preceding month and over the corresponding month of the preceding year. At the same time there was a boom in the sale of meats, groceries, clothing, dry goods, and house furnishings. The 30,000,000 rubles a day that had been paid for vodka were now being spent for the necessities of life.

"The average working week increased from three and four days to six, the numerous holidays of the drinker having been eliminated. The working day also became longer, and the efficiency of the worker was perhaps doubled. Women and children, who seldom were without marks showing the physical violence of the husband and father, suddenly found themselves in an undreamed-of paradise. There were no blows, no insults, and no rough treatment. There was bread on the table, milk for the babies, and a fire in the kitchen.

"I decided to seize this occasion for a press campaign, so far as this is a possible thing in Russia. I organized delegations to present petitions to the proper authorities for the prolonging of this new sobriety for the duration of the war. This step found favor with his Imperial Majesty, and an order was issued to that effect. Another similar campaign to remove the licenses from privileged restaurants and clubs was successful, and strong liquor is no longer available anywhere in Russia.

"The second month of abstinence made the manifold advantages so clear to everybody that when we called upon his Majesty to thank him for his orders, he promised that the vodka business of the Government would be given up forever. This promise was promulgated in a telegram to the Grand Duke Constantine.

"There remains only now to find elsewhere the revenue which up to the present time has been contributed by vodka. There has been introduced in the Duma a bill offering a solution of this question. The aim of this bill is not the creation of new taxes or an increase in the present taxes, but an effort to render the Government domains and possessions more productive."

French Colonies Bar Deadly Drinks.

BORDEAUX, Nov. 18.—An official decree promulgated today extends to the French colonies in Africa the prohibition of the sale and consumption of absinthe and kindred drinks at present being enforced in France.

2,000 TONS OF WIRE WANTED

Pittsburgh Commission Receives Inquiry from London Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—J. Rogers Flannery, Chairman of the Pittsburgh Foreign Trade Commission, who is in London, cabled Secretary Nordman of the commission today asking him for immediate quotations on 2,000 tons of galvanized steel wire. Following the receipt of the cablegram bids were obtained from several local wire manufacturers, and submitted by cable tonight.

A cabled inquiry from one of the largest houses in London for prices on 20,000 cast steel wheels was received this afternoon by the commission. With the inquiry the specifications were cabled, and a requst made that bids be submitted as soon as possible.

BIG ORDERS FROM BRITISH.

500,000 Shaving Brushes and 500,000 Mess Tins Bought in Pittsburgh

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—The Pittsburgh Brush Company received an order today from the British Government for 500,000 shaving brushes, to be delivered within the next three months. This order came to the local firm through a Canadian export house.

An order for 500,000 mess tins has been awarded to the Pittsburgh Can Company of Etna by the British Government. The mess tins are made in the form of a folding plate, with a long handle, making them useful as cooking or frying pans.

RUMANIA TO BUY HERE.

Delegation Coming to Spend $12,000,000 for War Material.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—The Pittsburgh Trade Commission announced today that it has been advised that a delegation of business men and financiers of Rumania would arrive in the United States early in December to make extensive purchases for their Government which will approximate about $12,000,000. This delegation, it is understood, will endeavor to close contracts for small arms, light and heavy guns for the artillery arm of service, and other war munitions.

In addition to securing war material, it is understood that the visiting delegation will endeavor to arrange for the exportation of many products which they have in the past received from Germany. Agricultural machinery is said to be especially wanted in the Balkan States.

"Russian Myth" Officially Buried.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The "Russian myth"—the story which gained widespread circulation some months ago that a Russian force of 80,000 men from Archangel had been landed in Scotland and thence moved to France—was officially buried in the House of Commons today by a definite announcement that no Russian troops had ever been moved through this country for the western arena of the conflict.

WANTS ARMY RAISED TO FORCE OF 500,000

United States Now Powerless to Defend Canal and Colonies, Gen. Wotherspoon Declares.

FAVORS RESERVE SYSTEM

Militia Should Be Brought Up to 300,000 Effective Men—Our Present Fighting Line 46,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The weakness of the standing army of the United States and the lack of dependence that could be placed in the State militia in the event of war were set forth in plain terms today when Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, reported to the Secretary of War for the period from April 22, 1914, to Nov. 15. Gen. Wotherspoon has just been retired under the age limit.

Declaring that it would be impossible to defend the Panama Canal and American territorial possessions against attack with present or proposed garrisons unless they could be rapidly reinforced, Gen. Wotherspoon outlined a plan through which he would double the strength of the regular army and create a reserve. The enlisted men would serve a short term with the colors, then pass into the reserves for periods of five or more years, being at all times under obligations to respond in case of national need.

"Assuming," the report says, "the adoption of a short term of enlistment—say three years—for the passage of the men thoroughly trained in the school of the regular or standing army into the reserves, and that men so trained should not be held in the first reserve for a longer period than five years, it would appear that the size of the regular or standing army to be used as a school for the training of reservists should be about 205,000 enlisted men.

Army of 500,000 in Five Years.

"If from such an army, organized on a basis of three years' training, we discharge yearly that increment below the grade of sergeant which had completed its three years' training, we would have, with due allowance for deaths, &c., in the first year of its complete operation an army of 263,700, (205,000 plus 58,700 reserves); in the second year an army of 322,400, (205,000 plus 117,400 reserves;) in the third year an army of 381,000, (205,000 plus 176,100 reserves;) in the fourth year an army of 439,800, (205,000 plus 234,800 reserves;) in the fifth year an army of 498,500, (205,000 plus 293,500 reserves). After this the army would be maintained at the last figure, and in addition we would be accumulating trained men in the second reserve at the rate of about 55,000 each year."

Mobile Fighting Strength 46,000.

The Chief of Staff says that the present strength of the regular army, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, is 4,572 officers and 88,444 men, or 154 officers and 7,533 men below the authorized strength. If there be taken from the total the 19,989 enlisted men belonging to the staff, technical, and non-combatant branches, and 17,201 men in the Coast Artillery, the total strength of the field or mobile forces of the army is less than 52,000 men. The actual fighting strength, eliminating musicians, cooks, scouts, &c., is slightly under 46,000. The line of the regular army is 29 per cent. short of the officers deemed necessary under existing laws for its instruction, training, and discipline.

Of the enlisted men in the mobile army, 19,000 are in the field in Texas and on the Mexican border, 1,665 in the field in Colorado, and only 9,317 are at their home, or permanent, stations. In the near future at least of one regiment must be transferred to Panama, reducing the home forces by at least 1,200 men further.

The enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery Corps is 9,442 under the number required to man the coast defenses of the United States, while in the defenses of foreign possessions there is a shortage of 3,666 men. Gen. Wotherspoon suggests that the rapid development in naval armament, which gives new battleships an advantage in range over the coast fortifications, raises the question as to whether new defense districts should not be provided.

The reported strength of the organized militia is 119,000 men, but of these only 42,599 officers and men qualified last year as second-class men with the rifle, and only 67,000 fired a gun during the range-practice season. There were 38,000 militiamen who did not drill a total of twenty-four hours last year. Not a single unit at its maximum strength marched a distance of ten miles fully equipped and armed.

Foreign Possessions Insecure.

"In looking over the strength of our garrisons in foreign possessions," says the Chief of Staff, "it becomes at once manifest that the garrisons we are maintaining or propose to maintain there under the scheme of distribution of our army as it exists at present are entirely inadequate to the needs of those possessions. That an effective defense against an enterprising enemy in the Philippines could be made with a deficiency of 33 per cent. of the manning details of the coast defenses of Manila and Subig Bay, and with a mobile force of a little over 7,000 American troops, supplemented by less than 6,000 Philippine Scouts, is manifestly impossible; that the great waterway of the Panama Canal cannot be protected against the operations of a first-class military power by the present or proposed garrison we contemplate placing there without the power and ability to reinforce it rapidly by troops from the United States is equally manifest; that we can retain our valuable territory of Alaska, in its isolated position, against an enemy with any military power by placing there a garrison of less than 500 men verges on the ridiculous unless we have ample forces at home to occupy that territory in the very earliest stages of an impending conflict.

"As regards the Hawaiian Islands, all military persons will recognize that the proposed garrison in this possession is far below what it should be to meet a serious attack, unless, in this case again, we have an adequate force on the Pacific Coast ready to dispatch to the islands when trouble is impending.

"It must therefore be frankly admitted that the present garrisons of these outlying possessions are entirely inadequate for the purpose for which they have been sent there, and that without a material change in conditions at home we have no available resources from which to reinforce them, even should time be given to us to do so.

Supplies for Six Months.

"Careful consideration of our needs would indicate the advisability and necessity for having at all times available at home and, in addition to the necessities in our foreign possessions, in the first line of our military establishment a mobile force of at least 500,000 thoroughly trained and thoroughly equipped fighting men, with adequate supplies for the operation of this force for a period of at least six months. This is a conclusion that seems to have been reached by all those who have given careful consideration to this question.

"It is also agreed that we should have, as a second line, a thoroughly equipped and trained force of organized militia of not less than 300,000 men, properly proportioned as to its staff and several arms, with stores and supplies necessary for its operation in the field for a like period."

TETANUS KILLING WOUNDED.

Contracted from Mold on Battlefield, Says Dr. Pattison.

Dr. Seton Pattison of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnewaska, from London, who served as a surgeon through the Russo-Turkish war in 1879, said yesterday that he had heard from medical friends at the front in the present war that a large percentage of the mortality was caused by tetanus, contracted through a toxin in the mold when the wounded men were lying on the battlefield waiting to be picked up.

"First aid bearers, I am told, now go over the field and lift the injured limbs off the groun dand place them on the body or on a piece of wood to keep the exposed flesh from being inoculated with the toxin," said Dr. Pattison. "We had the same experience at the Battle of Plevna, but I had not heard of it since that time until the present war.

"Dr. Doyen of Paris, I understand, has a new method of treating the tetanus patients in the hospitals after they have been inoculated in the spine with the anti-toxin. This is to raise the patient's limbs about three feet from the bed and keep them in that position for ten hours. This, the French surgeon contends, confines the anti-toxin to the spine and prevents its spreading to the extremities and diminishing its power to check the disease."

SAYRE GETS A NEW TASK.

Will Direct Work of Good Government Club at Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 18.—Francis B. Sayre, Secretary to President Garfield, has agreed to direct the work of the Williams College Good Government Club. The club, with a membership of nearly 300, is one of the best supported organizations at Williams. It deals with civic activities of all kinds, and engages speakers for lectures before the student body.

Early this Fall President Winston started a campaign to increase the efficiency of the club. The first step taken was the appointment of an Alumni Advisory Committee made up of Charles T. Terry, Chairman, Clark Williams and M. L. Ernst.

SAYS HIS RIFLE FIRES 200 SHOTS A MINUTE

Rochester Man Invents Shoulder Gun Which Approaches Capacity of a Gatling.

MAY SELL IT TO GERMANS

Harry W. Sweeting Asserts 90 Shots Can Be Fired Consecutively by One Pull on Trigger.

A one-man gun, invented by a Rochester man, and guaranteed by him to increase a soldier's fighting efficiency twenty or thirty times, is for sale. Its inventor, Harry W. Sweeting, says he has begun negotiations with Germany for the sale of the invention, which he has protected by American patents. Mr. Sweeting is now in New York on his way to Washington. At the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday he admitted that he was trying to sell the gun to Germany, but hinted that there was some probability of negotiations with this Government.

The new gun weighs only nine pounds, half a pound more than the present standard rifle. It will fire from 165 to 200 shots a minute, Mr. Sweeting said, ninety shots consecutively without being taken from the shoulder. He says the velocity is 2,700 feet a second.

"By holding the trigger back," Mr. Sweeting said, "ninety shots are fired. The ejector is on the under side. The sight is only three inches from the eye, giving a quicker and more accurate aim than in the present rifles, in some of which the sight is thirteen inches from the eye.

"My gun has only one-third as many working parts as the present rifle. There is not a flat spring in the gun, and all the parts are inclosed, which protects them from the weather. It has safety locks which make it impossible to fire after the gun misses fire, and a self-cleaning device. Give me the gun to bring down a man a mile away who is six feet from a tree and I will get him before he gets to the tree. If I should fail, I can shoot him through the tree if it is not more than eighteen inches in diameter."

The inventor has been working on the invention for more than a year. His thirty-eight pages of specifications are registered with the Patent Office.

JEWS RAISE RELIEF FUND.

Meet in Far Rockaway to Aid Palestine's Needy.

The orthodox and reform Jews of the Rockaways held a mass meeting last night in Temple Israel, the reform congregation in Far Rockaway, to raise funds for the relief of the Jews of Palestine. The principal speaker was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, whose appeal for financial help resulted in the raising of $3,000 in half an hour.

Other speakers were Prof. R. J. H. Gotthell of Columbia University, Rabbis Ephraim Frisch, and Jacob Lichter of Far Rockaway, and Charles Brodek.

Empire Club Justified.

The British Empire Club, which came in for criticism at Columbia University last week for forming an organization in breach of the general neutrality agreement of the university, has obtained an apology from the "The columbia Spectator." The college daily has learned that the club was in existence long before the war and had as much right to exist on the campus as the Deutscher Verein. But hereafter the club expects to run an American flag with the English in every poster.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR SALE, TODAY

100 Fashionable Dresses—at $25 & $35
Formerly selling at $45 to $65

Tailleur Frocks of serge, or in smart combinations of serge with silk or satin—*Afternoon Gowns* of charmeuse, crepe de chine, taffeta or satin—*Dancing Frocks* of silk, chiffon, lace and satin. A grouping of small numbers of garments, from the partially depleted lines of our regular made-up stocks.

Fashionable Tailleur Suits—$45, $58, $75
Formerly selling at $65 to $125

Of velour, gabardine, broadcloth and smart novelty weaves; in adapted French modes for street and semi-dress, and smartly belted English walking suits.

Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats at $10
A special sale of regular $20 to $30 values.

Charming Suit Blouses—Usually $16 to $25—$10, $12, $15
Of Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, lace and novelty silks.

Kitchen Cutlery
Kitchenware generally has long been one of our specialties, and the lines of Cooking Utensils, Cutlery, Crockery, Woodenware, Carving Sets, etc., at this store cannot be excelled anywhere.
In Kitchen Cutlery, our assortment is most complete. Quality is the highest always, and any article for which there is even the slightest possible use may be obtained.
A few items with prices are listed below:

French Kitchen Knives—		Paring Knives	25c to $1.00
3½ to 14 in. blade	25c to $2.38	Grape Fruit Knives	50c to $1.50
Cleavers	88c to $1.50	Carving Sets, 3 pieces—	
Slicers—		Stag	$4.50 to $6.75
Comp. handle	$1.00 and $2.00	Carving Sets in case, 3 pieces—	
Stag handle	$2.75	Ivory	$12.00
Chopping Knives	38c to 60c	Stag	$11.00
Bread Knives	50c to $2.00		
Decorating Knives	75c to $1.12		
Carvers, Pairs—			
Celluloid	$3.00 to $6.75		
Stag	1.88 to 5.25		
Ivory	5.00 to 10.75		

LEWIS & CONGER
Everything in Housefurnishing.
45th St. and 6th Ave., New York

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

How To Reach Us:
2 Blocks from Chambers St. Ferry
3 Blocks from Barclay St. Ferry
3 Blocks from Brooklyn Bridge
2 Blocks from 6th Av. "L" Chambers St.
9th Av. "L" on Corner Warren St.
4 Blocks from Hudson Terminal Bldg.
3 Blocks from City Hall Subway Station

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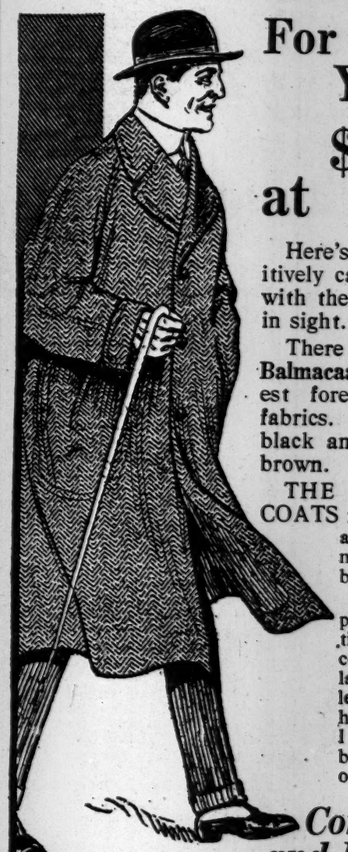
Mail orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send for Catalogue

At Greenhut's
Popular Big Store
MAIN BUILDING.
On Sale Today!
$10, $12 & $15
Balmacaans & Winter Overcoats
For Men and Youths
at $6.85



Here's a sale that you positively can't afford to miss, with the cold weather right in sight.

There are for your choice **Balmacaans** in all the newest foreign and domestic fabrics. Colors are gray, black and white, olive and brown.

THE WINTER OVERCOATS for men and youths are in brown and gray mixtures, Oxfords and blue mixtures.

All styles are comprised in the collection, including shawl collar, convertible collar, knee to ankle length, fancy back, half-lined and full-lined, form-fitting, belted-back and storm overcoats.

Come in Bright and Early Today

We Give S. H. Green Trading Stamps
TWO Green Stamps with every 10c purchase in the forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with every 10c purchase in the afternoon.

GREENHUT'S
J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

James McCreery & Co.
34th Street *5th Avenue*

SUIT ORDER ROOM

Extraordinary Reductions on the Balance of our Imported Models, as well as Exclusive, Original Productions from our own Work Rooms.

Tailored Suits and Gowns . . 65.00 to 175.00
Formerly 125.00 to 450.00

For a Limited Period
Tailored Suits Made to Order in a variety of attractive materials. 65.00 and 75.00

A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers
Just now we are showing
OPERA FURS
Wraps, Cloaks and Coats in various combinations of fur and velvet—silk-lined, light, soft, luxurious garments in latest models.
384 Fifth Avenue
Telephone, Greeley—2044. Bet. 35th and 36th Sts.

RED CROSS TELLS OF WAR RELIEF WORK

Officers of National Society Report on Steps Taken to Aid Sufferers in Europe.

$265,000 IS UNEXPENDED

Dr. van Dyke Writes to the Belgian Committee of the Needs in That Stricken Nation.

Americans have contributed about $550,000 to the war fund of the Red Cross. Of this sum, New York's share, including yesterday's receipts, amounts to $352,089. The national society still has a balance of $265,000, which is available for future expenditures in the war zone. These facts are included in the report made public yesterday by the Red Cross.

The report, which was compiled by the national officers of the society in Washington, says:

On the outbreak of the European war the American Red Cross offered to the several countries involved surgeons, trained nurses, surgical equipment, including bacteriological and sterilizing outfits and hospital supplies. This offer was gratefully accepted. At that time the sailing of all the ocean steamers was so uncertain that at the suggestion of Robert Lansing, Counselor of the State Department and Chairman of our Red Cross International Relief Board, the War Department was asked for the loan of an army transport to carry the personnel and supplies.

The pressure of the Government to provide transportation for American refugees was so great that the department was itself negotiating for ships and reserving transports for such use, so that this request could not be granted. Congress, therefore, passed a special act permitting the Red Cross to charter a ship, fly the Red Cross and American flags, and receive temporary American registry. By this means, and under the protection of the Treaty of The Hague, the Red Cross ship could proceed promptly and safely on her mission.

Cost of First Shipment.

Through the press the American Red Cross appealed for a suitable vessel. Only two were offered, one by the Hamburg-American Line and the other by the Austrian-American Line. The former was accepted and chartered for sixty days. The war insurance on the ship and cargo cost $10,000. The vessel was officered by retired American naval officers, and carried 156 surgeons and nurses, surgical equipment, and very large quantities of hospital supplies for their own use and for the use of the American Ambulance Association in Paris. The Servian unit of fifteen persons went by a Greek steamer.

As they were about to sail unexpected objection was made on the part of the British and French Governments to the personnel of the crew. A change of crews became necessary, involving delay and expense. To send 171 Red Cross surgeons and nurses abroad, to buy for them proper equipment, with uniforms and other necessities; to pay their traveling expenses by land and sea, both in the United States and in Europe; to pay their salaries for six months, and to bring them home to the United States, will cost about $1,200 per capita, including the cost of the Red Cross ship. Additional surgeons and nurses are being equipped to send to Europe.

Up to this date the American Red Cross has purchased 232,800 pounds of absorbent cotton, 87,800 pounds of non-absorbent cotton, 485,400 yards of absorbent gauze, 10,000 yards of starched gauze, 46,300 pounds of bandages, 20 surgical equipments of the United States Army standard, including bacteriological and sterilizing outfits; 4,800 pounds of chloroform and ether, ten cases of drugs and chemicals, forty gallons of tincture of iodine, 5,000 typhoid vaccine treatments, and many cases of surgical supplies, such as ligatures, ice caps, alcohol, &c. Scores of boxes containing stretchers, thousands of hospital garments, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets, &c., have also been sent.

The Red Cross has forwarded some 7,500 pairs of blankets for Belgian refugees. For the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris it has purchased and shipped 264,440 pounds of absorbent cotton, 110,000 pounds of non-absorbent cotton, 150,000 yards of absorbent gauze, 60,000 yards of starched gauze, and 9,000 stretchers.

It has remitted in cash $155,000 to the European Red Cross societies, to the Bureau of Prisoners at Geneva, to Belgian Relief, to Ambassador Herrick's Emergency Committee in Paris, and to the American hospitals in France, Germany, and England; $55,000 has been paid up to date for surgeons' and nurses' salaries, outfits, and transportation of personnel and supplies.

The administrative expenses are paid entirely by the American Red Cross, and are not charged against the relief funds. All funds forwarded for relief work in Europe are transmitted through the State Department or by the American Express Company without any charge against the relief funds.

Of the $850,000 which has been contributed to date, a balance remains of $415,000, including $123,000 owed on purchases made at the request of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. Against this balance must be charged $150,000 for the maintenance of the personnel of surgeons and nurses for six months, and their return, which is held in reserve, leaving a balance of $265,000 to meet the future calls of the war. Europe may ask for more surgeons and nurses. It certainly will call for more medical supplies. Will the American people enable our American Red Cross to respond to the cries for help?

Contributions to Red Cross Fund.

Contributions to the Red Cross fund in New York yesterday amounted to $1,128. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 130 East Twenty-second Street, or at 52 William Street. These persons subscribed yesterday. The cents are omitted from this and the tables which follow:

Theodore Frelinghuysen	$300
Westminster Church, Elizabeth, N. J.	182
Oneida County Chapter, Red Cross	160
"Anonymous"	100
Through John Wanamaker	90
N. Y. Association for the Blind Club	40
Central Christian Church, New York	30
Through Mrs. I. N. Seligman	25
Fifth Avenue Branch, Red Cross	22
Ella A. Meul	20
Church of St. John the Baptist, B'klyn	18
Church of Divine Inspiration, New York	18
Through NEW YORK TIMES	17
Girls' Zion Society, Norwich, Conn.	12
Glen Ridge public schools	7
M. R. McCoskey	5
Miss Nellie V. D. White	5
Bible class, M. E. Church, Oneonta, N. Y.	3
"R. S. S."	2

Want Old Clothes for Refugees.

Three American girls, whose home is in Paris, but who are now in New York, have started a movement to collect old clothes for Belgian and French war sufferers. The plan has the approval of the Belgian Relief Committee and the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris. The organizers are Mrs. Gaston Pinto and Gladys and Elizabeth Hollingsworth, daughters of W. P. P. Hollingsworth, who is in business in Paris. They were at Houlgate, Normandy, when the war began, saw hundreds of Belgian refugees and know their needs.

"While money is needed, the greatest demand is for clothing, which money cannot buy in some parts of France," Mr. Hollingsworth said yesterday. "Northern France's textile industry is in German hands and the peasants are without warm clothing and bed covering."

In New York the American Girls' Aid, as the new organization is known, is being helped by the Wanamaker store, which is collecting all clothing offered here. Gifts of clothing should be made to Miss Gladys Hollingsworth at the French Line offices, Pier 57. The articles most needed are overcoats, sweaters, shoes, stockings, underwear, and bed covers. Only old clothing is asked for, although one Pittsburgh concern has contributed a wagon load of new goods. The New Haven and Pennsylvania Railroads have offered free transportation for contribution, and the French Line is taking the supplies to France free.

Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Committee, has received from Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague, a letter in which Dr. van Dyke refers to the terrible sufferings of the Belgians as a result of "this incredible, futile, and criminal war." The letter is an acknowledgment of $10,000 cabled to Dr. van Dyke to be applied to the relief of Belgian refugees in Holland.

"In all the larger cities and frontier towns of Holland," Dr. van Dyke writes, "you see unusual crowds of people, and this is caused by the presence of Belgian refugees. The cases of absolute destitution are most pitiful and numerous, and the sorrow of it all is enhanced by the fact that so many of the people are shattered mentally and physically by the sufferings through which they have passed.

Conditions in Antwerp Dr. van Dyke described as very sad. The generosity and helpfulness of the United States, he said, were deeply appreciated by all, and he asserted that the American flag was respected everywhere.

The Belgian Fund.

Yesterday's contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund, which fund now amounts to $490,048, were $7,247.93. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, at 8 and 10 Bridge Street. These persons contributed yesterday:

Miss E. Scoville	$100	Two Friends	$8
Harry Sachs	500	W. H. Cramp	5
Middleburg, Va.	83	Ella S. Maul	25
Warrenton & Fauquier Co., Va.	273	Col. by Mrs. R. Struthers, Jr.	3
John R. Brown	200	L. J. Eddy	5
Mrs. J. P. Cooper	100	H. A. Spalding	50
J. P. Cooper	200	Miss F. J. Pearson	1
Citizens Meadville, Penn.	163	Mme. L. Runham	5
L. Erstein & Bro.	100	N. P. Lynde	10
J. E. Reynolds	100	Mary C. Bralford	10
Mrs. Helen H. Lefevre	50	H. Belsford	5
A. A. Rosenbaum	50	Mrs. R. H. Anderson and Mrs. O. H. Bartline	70
T. R. Lloyd	50	Under T. A. Street, Manila, P. I.	10
Mrs. S. Ilsley	500	Henry J. Fox	5
Providence Journal	306	J. B.	10
General Public, Petersburg, Va.	200	G. B. Boyce	25
Miss Cros	100	James Wilson	10
F. L. Crawford	100	J. H. Williams	10
Pine Hills	50	Miss C. M. Birley	2
M. E. Hopkins	2	Miss A. M. Birley	2
Philip Gunspan	2	W. Simmons	10
G. C. Thomas, Jr.	30	Somers, N. Y.	8
Help	25	J. J. Moise	5
H. Vanderbeck	10	H. H. Heller	5
Mrs. B.W. Bennett	4	F. M. Wheeler	5
M. Ralph	2	H. O. Patterson	10
Anna D. O'Neill	2	R. C. Otheman	10
B. F. Herman	25	Jacob Levin	11
Evelyn Hevehne	5	Moulton B. Goff	10
Marjorie Zweigheft	1	E. A. Carola	10
A. P. Barnum	2	Highland Pres. Ch., Skyland, Cal.	20
H. M. Bainbridge	15	Presby. Ch., Lawrenceville, N. J.	2
D. A. Hancock	5	R. W. Olcott	5
Latham True	20	Teachers, Manual Training H. S.	13
C. B. Perrine	5	A. J. Westermayr	25
Search Light Club	20	Anonymous	7
N. P. Knight	5	J. M. Cotarle	15
H. L. Tweed	7	C. D. Richardson	10
Arnold Loer	26	Christian People of	
E. M. Warner	2	New Newton	32
Paul E. Vernon & Co.	10	G. M. Chaffee	35
H. Staley	1	Mrs. C. S. Waid and Sister	5
Miss L. S. Smith	5	A. W. Pech, Jr.	10
Mrs. C. H. Kilbourne	5	M. I. Batchelder	5
Mrs. W. McDougall	30	Taylor More	5
G. H. Batchelder	1	G. A. K.	35
Peggy Augustin	5	T. L. Foulkes	25
Two Sisters	3	In Memory of J. W. C.	10
Add. contrib. Grace M. P. S. S.	18	Gus Fuld	10
H. S. Warren	10	The Misses Stephenson	5
A. Wallis	5	C. H. Freeman	10
L. B. Warner and family	3	Edith M. Thompson	1
Mary H. Howell	1	R. G. Abercrombie	5
Master F. E.	1	O. Gherardi	20
E. W. Manderville	5	Henry A. Dows	5
Vailsburg M. E. Ch., Newark	8	F. Sturges, Jr.	25
Miss M. van Tambacht	22	First Presby. Bible S. Oklahoma City	50
Commercial Club of Ashland	32	Miss O. D. Brown	10
Mrs. W. J. Adams	10	Miss C. Fossenden	50
Mary Hooper	25	Miss E. M. Clapham	15
Edgar McMickle	10	Texas	1
J. P. Treachwell	10	H. Lowther	5
Marlory Robinson	2	Sara F. Evans	2
Mrs. W. W. Benedick and son and Dr. and Mrs. J. Wohlfrith	20	Miss M. Miller	5
Elbert and Benj. C. Nevius	10	Belgian Fund from Kennebec	11
Wash. Presby. Ch.	32	W. Saward	5
J. W. Williams	10	H. J. M.	5
K. Bree	5	Thomas Martin	1
Anonymous	1	"10-Cent Weekly Club"	1
Anonymous	1	Vera Remp	5
Alonzo Shadek	1	Wetline Workers at Haworth	4
W. Le Cerf & Son	50	Cash	1
V. Everitt Root	2	Godfrey W. Dyne	20
Henry P. Case	500	Anna Collins	4
F. B. Darlington	5	Miss R. Jarmar	1
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Matthews	5	Mary A. Fancy	5
G. B. White	10	W. H. B. Grossman	5
C. P. Binns	28	W. D.	5
Miss M. S. Merkin	25	Cash	1
Mrs. G. Such	5	M. E. S.	2
H. B. Misner	10	Pete B.	5
		Penny Abell	2
		M. N. L.	2

CHRISTMAS BARRELS.

Miss A. Stevens	$10	Miss Passan	$5
Helen Faber	2	Nancy & J. Hough	3
Mrs. W. Hayden	3	Chocolat Menier	7
B. Rena	2	Prem. Coll. Dept., N. Y. Life	2
2 barrels, through A. M. Collier	2	W. D. Sharpe	5

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

J. J. Pierrepont	$250	Anonymous	$2
Dr. and Mrs. A. M Van Sickle	5	Mrs. W. E. Holton's benefit musicale	182
E. J. M.	5	A. Leonard	20
J. I. Reynolds	5	Cash	1
J. B. Creighton	1		
B. M.	2		

UPTOWN BRANCH.

E. J. Loughman	$10	R. Smith	$5
C. L. Werth	10	N. Y. Herald	208
B. B.	400	J. M. Evans	17
Dr and Mrs. E. H. Peaslee	50	Crust Breaker Club	50
H. Edelstein	2	Anonymous	20
		Sale of Pins	1

THROUGH MME. VANDERVELDE.

From Several Ladies	$20	Mrs. Gilbert A. Phillips	$25

THROUGH BOISSEVAIN & CO.

Mr. Charles W. Baker	$50

For French Relief.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $82,000. These subscriptions were acknowledged by Mrs. Warren yesterday:

Mrs. G. A. Peipe	$300	G. A. Gardner	$1,000
Mrs. S. Knight	10	Dr. F. P. Sprague	100
W. S. Martin	10	T. A.	25
Mrs. L. C. Fenno	100	R. S. Clark	200
Mrs. E. Brandegee	50		

Paris Hospital Fund.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts now to more than $161,000. Additional subscriptions to this fund are:

Through Mrs. E. Brandegee	$4,800	P. M. Musser	$5
B. H. Howell, Son & Co.	500	Mrs. G. M. Titus	5
Olive Parde	100	Mr. and Mrs. D. Tiffany	5
Mrs. G. H. Fisher	50	Esther E. Burke	5
Lyons Delaney	25	E. Jandrien	5
W. W. Irving	25	Diana Flock	5
W. H. Champlin	10	Helen C. Wood	2
O. S. B.	10	Miss C. B. Prosser	2
Mrs. K. D. Perry	10	M. E. A.	1
Mrs. L. R. Crowley	10	W. D. Webster	1
Mrs. P. M. Musser	5	Miss J. D. Pell	1
		Mrs. C. H. Haskins	10

For Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont is the Treasurer, and the offices of which are in the Fifth Avenue Building, amounts now to about $40,000. Mr. Belmont received these subscriptions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Anonymous	$1	Mrs. F. B. Porter	$100
J. N. Bean	5	Mrs. J. S. Brush	10
Mrs. E. S. Brinkerhoff	50	Fashion Fete Ritz-Carlton	8,000
Julia S. Carroll	50		

BELGIUM FUND.

August Belmont	$1,000	A. G. O.	$10
Mrs. N. V. V. Franchot	100	D. A. Thompson	10

FRENCH FUND.

Lucy W. Hegeman	$5

The British War Relief Association, with headquarters at 108 East Thirtieth Street, says that it is asking gifts of clothing for the wounded and destitute alone and that all money contributions are used in the purchase, in this country, of materials and medical supplies.

The Dollar Christmas Fund, of which Henry Clews, the banker of Broad Street, is the Treasurer, amounts now to $11,000. Yesterday's contributions of $757 comprised $228 from readers of The Waterloo Evening Courier of Iowa and a third installment of $56 from The Duluth Herald. The majority of donations ranged between $1 and $10. James P. Chalmers of New York sent $100; Bernardin Batt of Evansville, Ind., $35; William Childs, Jr., of Bernardsville, N. J., $25, and L. D. Ault of Cincinnati $25.

In telegraphing $100 to Mr. Clews from Kansas City, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson says:

Your Dollar Christmas Fund makes a strong appeal to me. I shall be glad indeed to give a benefit for the fund on Christmas Day at the Cort Theatre in San Francisco. The effort to avert starvation among the Belgians this Winter, for which object you are co-operating with other agencies so that there shall be no waste or duplicating, deserves the sympathy and practical support of all Americans.

Choate to Speak for Belgians.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to England, has accepted an invitation to make a speech at the benefit to be given at the Strand Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 8 for the Belgian Relief Fund. Mrs. August Belmont is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the benefit, at which many of the best-known actors and actresses in this country will appear. Tickets may be obtained at the uptown office of the Belgian Relief Committee, 281 Fifth Avenue.

For Relief of Jews.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War announced yesterday these contributions to the relief fund:

Previously acknowledged	$16,441
G. Neustadter, Brooklyn, N. Y.	7
Ike Scher, Richmond, Va.	5
Cong. Shastri Zedek, Windsor, Ont.	83
North Adams Branch Relief Com.	150
Talmud Torah Shaari Zedek, Pittsburgh, Penn.	45
B. Levine, Westfield, Mass.	24
Mrs. M. Marcus, So. Omaha, Neb.	1
B. Cohen, Hartford, Conn.	2
H. Gordon, Holyoke, Mass.	2
Cong. Beth Israel, Wakefield, Mass.	10
David Reisfield	5
Cong. Nezach Israel, Bronx	48
Harris Luftig, N. Y.	25
Harry Goodman, N. Y.	5
Cong. Shearith Israel, Brooklyn	18
N. Herzmark, Enid, Okla.	7
M. Schapiro & Sons, Baltimore, Md.	15
Cong. Tree of Life, Oil City, Penn.	26
Cong. Shaari Tfilath, Flushing, N. Y.	50
D. I. Simon, Alliance, Ohio	5
Kooler Valeener Y. M. H. A., N. Y.	25
Cong. Sons of Peace, Carbondale, Penn.	88
William J. Rosen	2
L. Schrinman & Sons, Washington, D. C.	1
Workmen of Wermen's cigar store	2
I. Rosenfeld	2
Ladies' Hebrew Rel. Soc., Opelika, Ala.	22
Cong. Tree of Life, Uniontown, Penn.	90
Jacob Davis, Uniontown, Penn.	5
A. Welsberg, Danielson, Conn.	5
Rebecca Bender, Ashly, N. D.	16
Cong. B'nai Jacob, Vineland, N. J.	91
Louis Cohen, N. Y.	3
Rabbi M. Sivitz, Pittsburgh, Penn.	11
S. Schulman, Marinette, Wis.	113
Ladies' Hebrew Auxil., Rome, N. Y.	40
Rev. Jacob Mormor	1
S. Bornstein	5
Cong. B'nai Israel, Willimantic, Conn.	33
Through Morris Engelman at wedding of William Ruttenberg	7
H. Rosenwasser	20
"H. L. L."	2
Cong. Agudas Achim Anshe Liebowitz, Louis Jaffe	288
Cong. B'nai Levie, N. Y.	5
Through Jewish Morning Journal	15
Committee of Elmira, N. Y.	168
S. Menkin	350
Yeshivath Torah Chaim	5
Through Jewish Daily News	8
Pereyoslover Cong., Brooklyn	573
B. Kleinberg	21
Mrs. W. Kleinberg	1
Skidder Benev. Ass'n, N. Y.	1
Max Barol	5
Ladies' Aid Soc., Punxsutawney, Penn.	2
Ladies' Aid Soc., Biddeford, Me.	27
Through A. Sindy	122
A. Kramer	10
S. Barbakow	10
	10

This fund now amounts to $19,463.

TROOPS RUSHED TO STOP VILLA

Continued From Page 1.

or Puebla. An engagement near Puerto Mexico, at Julie, was reported today by American Consul Canada. Gen. José Carbajal, a Villa commander, was killed.

Whether the ex-Federal forces under Gen. Higinio Aguilar and Argumendo, which threaten Puebla, are working in harmony with Gen. Villa, is not known, but renewed attacks on the Carranza lines by the Zapata troops who are loyal to the convention are now expected.

How the Split Came About.

From both Consul Silliman and Special Agent Canova at Aguascalientes the State Department has received practically the same version of the newest split summarized as follows:

"Carranza first telegraphed Gen. Gonzales that he was willing to deliver the executive power to Gutierrez provided both he (Carranza) and Villa relinquished their commands and met in Havana on Nov. 25. Gen. Gonzales telegraphed that to Gutierrez, chosen Provisional President by the convention at Aguascalientes, who took it to mean that Carranza was ready to deliver the executive power to him. Now Carranza has announced that when he used the words 'Provisional President' he meant a man who enjoyed his entire confidence, such as Gen. Pablo Gonzales. American Consul Silliman referred to this as 'a new proposal from Carranza,' while Special Agent Canova describes it as 'a repudiation of his telegram to Gonzales.'"

A compromise proposal being discussed is that Carranza could resign his command to Gonzales, who would retain control of the territory held by Carranza, while Villa would turn over his forces to Gutierrez. Both Gonzales and Gutierrez could then remain in power in their respective territories while the convention reassembled either to ratify the choice of Gutierrez or choose another Provisional President. Official dispatches indicate there is some hope of an agreement along that line.

VILLA PLANS SWIFT STROKE.

Reports Rapid Advance Toward Queretaro—Orozco Also Active.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Nov. 18.—Villa continues to take towns and purposes to be in Mexico City in another week, according to telegrams to Enrique C. Llorente, which were received here today, before he left for Washington. Having advanced South through Lagos de Moreno, Leon, Silao, and other small towns, his troops are approaching Queretaro.

Pablo Gonzales's status has finally been fixed by both Carranza and Villa factionalists, who agree that Gonzales is with Carranza and is preparing to make a strong stand at Queretaro or at some point in that vicinity. Gonzales has a command of 10,000 troops and he is expected to offer stubborn resistance. The exact whereabouts of Jesus Carranza puzzling the Villista leaders as it is feared that he is attempting a flanking movement with Queretaro as his turning point.

Messages from Aguascalientes over the Villa telegraph lines tell of desertions in Mexico City, where a part of the Carranzista garrison is located.

From Nuevo Laredo the report has been sent to headquarters of the constitutionalists here and in Juarez that Gen. Pascual Orozco, the former revolutionary leader, has arrived there and that he is attempting to start another revolution for Felix Diaz.

SAYS GUTIERREZ IS IN JAIL.

Senor Pesqueira Also Gives His Version of Mexico's Troubles.

Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, who was named Provisional President of Mexico for a term of twenty days by the Aguascalientes Convention, is a prisoner of Francisco Villa in Aguascalientes, according to a message received here yesterday from Gen. Gonzales. The reason given by Villa for putting Gutierrez, who was his personal choice for Provisional President, in jail is that Gutierrez approved the suggestion that it would be a good thing for Mexico if both Villa and Carranza left the country, as those two warriors were reported to have agreed to do a few days ago.

The dispatch containing the above information was received in New York last night by Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential agent in the United States of Gen. Carranza. Mr. Pesqueira arrived in New York yesterday afternoon, and is now at the Hotel McAlpin. At that hotel he gave to THE TIMES a copy of the telegram announcing the incarceration of Gutierrez. It was stated that the telegram was sent by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, one of the leading Generals still loyal to Carranza. The telegram reads:

Mexico City, Nov. 17, 1914.

Provisional President Gen. Gutierrez was made prisoner in Aguascalientes this morning by Gen. Angeles, acting on orders from Gen. Villa. Gutierrez is unable to leave either for north or south. Information to this effect came from Gen. Gonzales, who is at Queretaro. Gen. Gonzales said that he was in conference with Gutierrez last night, and that in the morning, when he attempted to resume the conference over the wire, Gen. Angeles cut the wires and imprisoned the new Provisional President. Gutierrez was ordered to refrain from making public expression of his imprisonment. He said that he was in favor of the proposition of Carranza that he and Villa both leave Mexico, but he declared that Villa would not live up to the demands.

GONZALES.

When asked as to the truth about conditions in Mexico Mr. Pesqueira said:

"Gen. Carranza is the victim of a group of unscrupulous politicians who are using Villa as a shield from behind which they are directing their campaign to get back into power and to make the First Chief unpopular in the United States. Just because Gen. Carranza is an honest man and is opposed to the granting of great concessions as was the case during the Diaz and Huerta régime, the Cientificos, the concessionaires, most of the members of the Madero family, and Villa, who is but an ignorant tool of the clique, have combined to create the impression in the United States that Carranza is an enemy of this country and that they and Villa are America's real friends south of the Rio Grande. They found out that they could not do any business with Carranza and began looking about for some one through whom they could accomplish their schemes, and they decided to take Villa. They are backed by certain special interests in the United States, and when it is all over you will find that if they win they will have three victims, the republic of Mexico, Carranza, and President Wilson, the latter of whom they are bending every effort to discredit.

"As for Villa, he is just a poor, ignorant bandit. He is a good fighter, but that's all. In the eyes of those who profess to be his devoted followers he is just a great big joke, something to hide behind, and poor, ignorant fellow that he is, he doesn't realize it."

"How about Gutierrez?" Mr. Pesqueira was asked.

"Like Villa, he is a good fighter, and also like Villa, he is ignorant and easily imposed upon and controlled. He is a man of good intentions, and from what I hear tonight from Mexico it is because of this commendable virtue that he has come into the disfavor with the Villistas and is now Villa's prisoner. Behind the tragic condition of affairs in Mexico is Felipe Angeles, who works in cooperation with the crowd that backed Diaz and Huerta, most of the members of the Madero family, and certain interests, that I shall for the present leave unnamed, in the United States."

Mr. Pesqueira named a certain man, now in New York, who he said had made $200,000 as the representative of Villa in this country.

KILLED ON AMERICAN SIDE.

Mexican Woman Slain, Customs Inspector and Five Others Wounded.

NACO, Ariz., Nov. 18.—One Mexican woman was killed, three others wounded, and three men hurt on the American side today as the result of the attack on Naco, Sonora, made by Gov. Maytorena's Yaqui Indian troops.

Three of Hill's wounded were killed in their hospital building by shrapnel. Hill's losses for the day were eighteen killed and fifty wounded. Maytorena's losses are unknown.

There was heavy fighting all morning, but the cannonading in the afternoon was intermittent.

R. H. Reynolds, a United States Customs Inspector, was shot through the left leg by a stray Mexican bullet when the Maytorena forces made a general attack on the Carranza garrison. Reynolds was in a hotel on the American side at the time. The bone of the limb was shattered.

The artillery fire of the attackers was not well directed and shrapnel burst frequently over the bombproofs of the American troops guarding the border. Bullets from Maytorena's Yaqui riflemen also crossed the international line.

The other two men wounded were:

N. M. Bernol, fiscal agent for Gen. Benjamin Hill, commander of the Carranza garrison at Naco; wounded in shoulder.

A soldier of the Tenth United States Cavalry; hit by spent bullet.

Three Mexican women were struck while on a street in the American town. One was seriously wounded in the head.

Stray bullets flying over the border also struck the eastbound Golden State Limited on the Rock Island lines as it passed through here. One bullet shattered a Pullman window, showering a sleeping passenger with glass.

TELLS OF MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

Priest Says He Has Proof of Almost Unbelievable Cruelty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Tales of the murder and robbery of priests, attacks on nuns, and desecration of property of the Catholic Church by the rebels in Mexico were made public last night by the Very Rev. Francis C. Kelley, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society. He has just returned from Havana and Texas border cities, where he talked with dignitaries of the Church who have been exiled from Mexican territory, and brought back a portfolio of sworn statements of scores of alleged crimes of revolutionists.

"The sansculottes of the French Revolution only killed priests and Sisters, but it remains for the twentieth century to 'inflict worse than death,' said Father Kelley. "There have been many instances where girls have asked their confessor if it would be right for them to commit suicide to escape their shame."

GONZALES DENOUNCES VILLA.

War Forced by His Breaking Truce with Carranza, He Says.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon last night received a telegram from Gen. Pablo Gonzales in which the latter declared that Gen. Villa, by advancing his troops southward, had repeatedly broken the truce agreement entered into on Nov. 10 between Gen. Gonzalez and Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez. Gen. Gonzalez concluded his message with the following:

"For my part I believe that I have complied with my duties as a soldier and a citizen. I have tried to avoid the shedding of blood which the enemy appears thirsty for, and the war which we are obliged to prosecute with all vigor forthwith is justified by the unworthy conduct of our opponents."

SEABURY VISITS GLYNN.

Appointment to Court of Appeals and Other Vacancies Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Gov. Glynn conferred today with Samuel Seabury, Court of Appeals Judge-elect, regarding his proposed resignation as a Supreme Court Justice and his appointment as a member of the Court of Appeals, to succeed the late William B. Hornblower. Justice Seabury's elective term as Judge does not begin until Jan. 1.

Gov. Glynn is puzzled over what he should do about filling the vacancy on the Supreme bench in New York City caused by the death of Justice Amend and the vacancy which would be caused by the appointment of Justice Seabury to the Court of Appeals. There is also a suggestion that Justice Blanchard might resign on account of ill health, and thus Gov. Glynn would have three vacancies to fill on the Supreme Court bench in New York City. Justice Blanchard is a Republican. His term expires Dec. 31, 1915.

Justices of the Supreme Court in New York City who are not members of the Appellate Division are not in accord with those on the Appellate bench as to who should succeed Amend and Seabury. As candidates these have been mentioned: Clarence J. Shearn, Herbert R. Limburg, J. Leslie Tompkins, John G. Saxe, Robert F. Amend, a brother of the late Justice, and City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. Mr. Seabury, it is said, will not resign as Supreme Court Justice until he is certain who will succeed him.

Tammany is trying to get the Governor to appoint ex-Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench created through the death of Justice Amend. Mr. Foster was beaten for re-election on the Tammany ticket last year. Among the candidates for the Supreme Court who are being urged by their friends is Francis P. Garvan, who was an Assistant District Attorney under Jerome and tried many important cases. Clarence J. Shearn, chief counsel to William R. Hearst, and John G. Saxe, legal adviser to Gov. Glynn, were mentioned yesterday as the candidates most likely to be appointed.

TIMES PICTURE GAVE CLUE.

Capt. Jones Recognizes Sailor Brother Thought to be Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 18.—Through a war picture in last Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES Capt. Victor O. Jones of the Salvation Army Corps here has traced his lost brother, James F. Jones, a petty officer on the British monitor Violet. The brother was pictured standing in a group of tars beside a 6-inch gun.

Capt. Jones last heard of his brother shortly after his return from Turkey during the Balkan war, when he was on another British ship. Several weeks ago Capt. Jones heard from his father, in Canterbury, England, that the brother had sailed with a British squadron. The family was informed unofficially that the brother was aboard the Aboukir, which was sunk Sept. 22 by the German submarine U-9. Capt. Jones is sure that his family in England does not know of the missing man's whereabouts and will send a copy of THE TIMES to his home.

Earthquake Recorded in Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—The Observatory recorded today a slight earthquake. Although its indicated distance was several hundred miles away, residents of Toronto declared that dishes rattled and other evidences of the shock were noticed in the city.

WE WILL FINISH THE WORK

WHEN you decide on an executor for your estate—remember that the existence of our Company is not limited to one short human life.

The intricate and complex work that your executor has to do will not be laid down suddenly for another to take up.

We will complete it with all the skill and care that a large organization and long experience can command.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 198 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

"Twilight Sleep"
Today at 3:30 P.M.

In response to the general request of our customers and friends, we have arranged for a second program on "Twilight Sleep" at the

Conference for the Betterment of Babies

Under the Direction of the Better Babies' Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion.

Speakers

A. Lobell, M. D., of the Lebanon Hospital—
"The Work As It Is Being Done in New York."
Mrs. Francis Xavier Carmody—
"An American Mother's Experience with the Twilight Sleep at Freiburg."

Demonstrations of the Scientific Care of the Baby, 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Tenth Floor, No. 13 Elevator, 32d St. Side

This Extraordinary Offering of
Women's Imported Gloves
($16,434 Worth for $10,735)

Affords a most remarkable opportunity to buy Women's Gloves in fashionable styles, colors and embroideries, at prices that pay no heed to present-day conditions in the glove market.

Most of the Gloves are newly arrived from Grenoble, France; all are fresh and perfect. And see these low prices:

$1 Glace Gloves, Two-Clasp, 78c Pair
Overseam, in black, white, tan and gray, black and white, white and black with heavy embroidery; also black, white and tan, with two-tone contrasting backs.

$3 White Glace Gloves, 20-Button, $1.95 Pair

$2.50 White Glace Gloves, 16-Button, $1.50 Pair
Two splendid lots; made of fine skins, well finished and amply cut; Christmas boxes if desired.

$1.50 French Kid Gloves, 95c Pair
In black, white and tan; 3 or 4 strand, heavy Paris stitching, self or contrasting. Main Floor

Established for Fifty Years.

H. Jaeckel & Sons

A Limited Number of

VERY SMART COATS IN HUDSON SEAL, 47 INCHES LONG, FULL 1830 SKIRT, $150.00

Thirty-second Street, West
Number Sixteen
(Our Only Address)

Your Dog Needs VERMILAX
New, and During the Winter

VERMILAX is the pure vegetable equivalent of the laxative grasses he chews in summer, but which often fail at this season.

WE NEVER "MARK DOWN"

We never "mark down" because we never "mark up." We create styles—develop them into gowns of real beauty and sell them to you at regular Wholesale Prices. The only reason we can possibly afford to do this is because we are charging our "expense of doing business" to our wholesale organization. But there are a dozen reasons why you should avail yourself of this absolutely unique dress service.

Street, afternoon and evening gowns made to individual measure, $18.50 to $55.00.

Lucille Gown Co.
DIRECT-MANUFACTURERS TO THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN
TWELFTH FLOOR
48 West 38th Street

Motormen, Conductors:

YOUR shoes must be specially made. A special shoe, and the best shoe, is the "Inspector." It has the stuff to wear in it, and is the easiest on the feet.

Made by Rice & Hutchins of Educator Shoe fame—the originators of comfort shoes for men, women and children.

The "Inspector" is not expensive—$4.50. Its longer wear means less expense in the long run.

R. & H. Shoes for men, women and children: Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

CERTIFIED OLIVE OIL!

PURE Olive Oil may be compared to PURE Milk. And POMPEIAN Olive Oil may be compared to CERTIFIED Milk. It is *more* than *pure*. It's *fine*.

Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
Full Quarts, 1.00

Druggists or Grocers

Your PIANO can be made a PLAYER-PIANO for $250 and installation.

Ask KNABE

Knabe 5th Ave. At 39th St.

SAY SIEGEL STORES ERRED BY $6,614,621

Charts Hung in Court Purport to Show Huge Discrepancies from the Credit Statements.

CHARGE RAISED INVENTORY

Witness Says Siegel Altered Boston Account—Defense Attacks Testimony of Expert Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Apparent discrepancies amounting to $6,614,621.61 were revealed today by Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train in the credit statements of their various mercantile enterprises which Henry Siegel and his partner, the late Frank E. Vogel, submitted to the National Bank of Commerce, on the strength of which officers of the National Bank of Commerce have testified that they loaned the two merchants and private bankers $100,000. Testimony as to overestimates of assets and underestimates of liabilities was given by John Flint of West & Flint, certified public accountants and auditors, employed by the District Attorney after they had been engaged to investigate the books of the Siegel-Vogel enterprises for the receivers.

The prosecution subsequently introduced another witness, Joseph E. Pridday, manager of the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, by whose testimony it was sought to show that Mr. Siegel himself had increased the inventories of that concern. A photograph of a page of the inventory sheets of the Boston store containing, in the handwriting of the defendant, alleged inflated entries to the amount of $20,000 was introduced as evidence to show that the defendant personally had a part in the alleged juggling of the records of the various corporations. When charts showing these apparent discrepancies in the statements of the mercantile institutions were displayed by the prosecution, Ross M. Lovell, who conducted the cross-examination today, objected. The jury, he said, was "a fine and intelligent body of men" and if the prosecution could not present the figures in question except by using charts it was a "sad commentary on the ability of Mr. Train.'

Mr. Lovell, moreover, objected to the introduction of records further back than those of the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1913, covered by the credit statements. He charged a second time that the prosecution desired to prejudice the jury.

"There should be some limit," asserted Mr. Lovell. "If we are going back year after year and step by step, this case cannot be terminated within any reasonable time. Now, this defendant has not had the opportunity to go back over these records because access to the books was permitted only in the presence of a representative of the District Attorney."

Mr. Train explained that as soon as counsel for the defense had made it known that they desired to have access to the books of the Siegel-Vogel corporations he gave his consent, whereupon their accountant obtained an office adjoining that of the accountants of the District Attorney and was permitted to have joint access to the records.

Justice Clark ruled that the testimony could be offered as to transactions in the fiscal year ended on Jan. 31, 1912, of all the corporations of the defendant, excluding all evidence prior to that time. The court also permitted the prosecution to hang up its charts.

Charts of Discrepancies.

The charts exhibited by Mr. Train showed these alleged discrepancies in the credit statements of the Fourteenth Street Store and Simpson-Crawford Company of New York City and the Henry Siegel Company of Boston:

Overestimated Assets — Fourteenth Street Store, $359,750.14; Simpson-Crawford Company, $622,372.24; Henry Siegel Company, Boston, $130,499.18. Total, $1,112,621.56.

Underestimated Liabilities — Fourteenth Street Store, $491,748.80; Simpson-Crawford Company, $943,362.71; Henry Siegel Company, Boston, $798,838.73. Total, $2,233,950.24.

Undisclosed Liabilities — Fourteenth Street Store, $1,008,830.08; Simpson-Crawford Company, $909,675.03; Henry Siegel Company, Boston, $1,849,544.70. Total, $3,268,049.81. Grand total, $6,614,621.61.

Mr. Pridday, the former manager of the Boston store, gave some of the most interesting testimony of the day. He said that he entered the employ of the defendant in the Fourteenth Street store. Subsequently he was sent to Boston to take charge of the affairs of the Henry Siegel Company as office manager. He said that the purchase ledgers of that concern were kept correctly, but was unable to say as much concerning the individual cash books. Practically all accounts, Mr. Pridday said, were correctly kept until the close of the year.

A book of the Boston store, referring to Feb. 1, 1910, excluded earlier in the day, was admitted in evidence when Mr. Train said that he desired to have it identified so that Flint could testify as to items contained therein. Mr. Pridday testified that this book contained six inaccuracies. The witness then testified that he was clerk of the Board of Directors of the Boston store. Mr. Siegel usually presided at the meetings, he said.

A sheet from the inventories of the Boston store on Jan. 31, 1913, was then placed in the hands of the witness. He was asked if it was footed up correctly and said he believed it was.

Q.—Did you ever see that sheet in the hands of any person in the court room? Pridday was asked. A.—Yes.

Q.—Whose? A.—Mr. Siegel's.

The witness was then asked to point out items on that page entered in Mr. Siegel's handwriting, and he identified more than a dozen items, amounting to $20,000. Mr. Pridday testified that the amount written in the book was $793,000, which then was compared with the $927,884.98 merchandise asset in the credit statement of the Boston store.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Lovell, Mr. Pridday was asked if he had seen Siegel write in items amounting to $20,000, and he replied in the affirmative.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that in taking inventories buyers sometimes take them short? A.—Buyers have been accused of that.

Q.—You knew that Mr. Siegel had been in the department store business for a good many years? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he would have known whether the inventories had been taken in an honest way? A.—He could tell very easily.

The witness was asked if it wasn't true that Mr. Siegel had written in these items because the inventories had not been taken fairly and honestly, but he was unable to say. He did testify subsequently, however, that he and Mr. Siegel sat down with the inventories before them and it was decided that the inventories showed $20,000 less than they ought to show. The items were entered, and there was no concealment of the sheet.

Defense Attacks Discrepancies.

Mr. Flint was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Lovell. The defense took in hand the alleged false credit statement of the Fourteenth Street Store and the comparative statement of the accountant showing the discrepancies between the statement and actual conditions. Item by item the counsel for the defense took up the statement and pointed out to the accountant items which Mr. Lovell considered as assets and not included as such by Mr. Flint. By this method the merchandise statement of that store, apparently on the credit statement as $967,521.18, and said by the accountant to be only $684,182.25, was figured on a retail basis by the attorney at $1,052,500.

In the same way a discrepancy of $30,733.80 in the statement of cash, was increased so that an excess of $3,206 appeared. Mr. Lovell further endeavored to show how Siegel and Vogel had understated their outstanding accounts by $1,085.79, whereas the accountant had found they overstated them by $45,677.98. It also was shown that they had correctly given their bills, payable $890,600, and that the merchants had overstated their accounts, payable by only $10,000, whereas the accountant showed a discrepancy of $156,239.

The prosecution is depending on at least two witnesses to testify that the items in the credit statements were made up arbitrarily to conceal whatever deficits appeared at the end of the fiscal year.

BRIDE ADMITS $3,000 THEFT

Ex-Servant Suspected When She Dines in Silks and Furs.

Mrs. Esther Romen, a bride of two weeks, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Yorkville Court to having stolen $3,000 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Lawrence C. Bostwick, wife of a railroad man, who lives at 126 East Twenty-seventh Street, and for whom the bride, unknown to her husband, formerly worked as a servant.

The theft was committed in September and Esther Renquist, as she then was, was not suspected until Detective Murphy, as he told the court yesterday, observed her, attired in silks and furs, meeting Romen for dinner in various big hotels. The detective discovered that she had pawned a diamond bracelet for $225, and he arrested her. Two rings, worth $1,100 each, were recovered, but the bracelet had been sold.

Mrs. Romen lived at 152 East Twenty-eighth Street, only about two blocks from the Bostwick home. Yesterday she was held in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury.

FOUNDERS DENOUNCE SECRETARY WILSON

W. H. Barr, President of Association, Calls Cabinet Officer a Labor Partisan.

UNION "TYRANNY" ASSAILED

Colorado Leaders Reported to be Recruiting Army of 3,000 to Renew Hostilities.

More than 200 members of the National Founders' Association, composed of foundry owners from all of the States, met at the Hotel Astor yesterday for their eighteenth annual convention. The members heard a number of their spokesmen denounce labor unions, and particularly the labor movement which culminated in the Colorado coal strike.

William H. Barr of Buffalo, President of the association, in his opening address, led the attack on labor agitations and criticised Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor in Washington as being a partisan. Recent events, he said, had furthered the opinion that there was now less excuse for the labor unions than ever before.

"A regrettable feature of the labor situation," said Mr. Barr, "is the partisan attitude of Secretary Wilson, which was unmistakably announced last November before the American Federation of Labor in Seattle. And his pro-union sympathies since that time undeniably confirm the thoughts to which he gave utterance. We urge the Secretary to remember that he represents all classes of labor and that in supporting militant unionism in his efforts to secure the closed shop he is a party to the warfare directed as much against the 90 per cent. of independent non-union workmen as against their employers.

"The Secretary, therefore, is laying himself open to the possible charge of arraying labor against labor. That the strikes in Colorado and Michigan developed into the proportions of civil war is largely due to the pro-labor attitude of the Administration, reflecting as it did the lack of ability, balance, and qualification for office possessed by the Secretary of Labor."

Major Edward J. Boughton of Denver, who was the military head of the martial-law district in Colorado while the Colorado militia combatted with the strikers, took up Mr. Barr's criticism of the unions at the dinner held by the association in the North Ballroom of the Astor at night. He said that there had been general sympathy with the strikers at the beginning of the strike, but that a revulsion of feeling had come about. The recent elections in his State, he said, were an interpretation of the general feeling against the methods of the unions there.

Major Boughton said he had heard on good authority that the strike leaders were recruiting an army of 3,000 men from neighboring States to renew hostilities against the Colorado militia in case of the withdrawal of the Federal troops. The State militia, he said, would be capable of handling the situation.

"If any lesson is to be drawn from the awful experiences of the late rebellion in Colorado," said Major Boughton, "it is that the American people must dispossess themselves of the idea that certain criminal organizations of labor are weak and downtrodden and oppressed by large combinations of capital. That time has gone by. The mine workers were the oppressors.

"It is a very serious thing for the entire nation to consider, after having rid itself of the tyranny of capital, how far it will submit to the tyranny of labor at the hands of treasonable leaders. I believe that the end of the trouble is near at hand. Public sentiment has crystallized in support of the Government to such an extent that any repetition of the armed attack upon the State will now but be inviting destruction."

Another speaker at the dinner was Prof. Jay William Hudson of the University of Missouri, lecturer of the Massachusetts Peace Society. He spoke in general support of President Wilson's peace policy and attacked ex-President Roosevelt for "militaristic hysteria." There should be no movement for greater armament in this country at the very time when all the large nations of Europe, by the force of arms, were disarming, he argued. No danger of aggression by Germany could accrue for several years after this war even in case of victory, he said. His views were applauded.

The convention will end today with a morning session. There will be a paper in criticism of the workmen's compensation law of this State by C. A. Chase of Syracuse. James A. Emery, counsel for the National Council for Industrial Defense, will read a paper on the effect of recent Federal legislation on labor combinations.

EX-WIRE TAPPER TO A CELL.

About to Dine in Style at the Knickerbocker When Arrested.

Even since Charles Gondorff, one of the most notorious wire-tappers since the days of "Old Chris" Tracy, was sent to Sing Sing last September, the police have been looking for members of his gang. Detectives Daly, Cooper and Martin, stopping to watch two girls alight from a taxicab at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night, were startled to recognize in their dapper escort Louis Heineman, the "Honey Grove Kid," who, they say, was a notorious wire-tapper in his day and a member of the old Maybray gang which used to run fake horse races, foot races, prize fights, or any other form of sport chosen by the victim to get his money. This gang was finally run down in Council Bluffs, Iowa, several years ago.

"Can I speak to you privately a moment, Mr. Heineman?" asked Daly, tapping his man on the shoulder, and when he turned away from the women the detective continued: "I want you for that $55,000 swindle of Major W. J. Pendleton two years ago."

"I'm Heineman, all right," the man replied, "but I don't recall having been mixed up in that particular case. One of the Gondorff affairs, wasn't it?"

"Well, you'll have to come along, anyway," declared Daly, and Heineman, bowing jauntily, stepped to the side of the young women, exclaiming apologetically: "I'm sorry I must ask you to excuse me for a few moments. Go right ahead with dinner, however, and if I am delayed I will meet you in our box at the theatre. There is some urgent business I must transact with these gentlemen."

Then the "Honey Grove Kid" went uncomplaining to a cell in Police Headquarters. According to the detectives, he was one of the band which met Major Pendleton, a wealthy Washingtonian, with a home also at Palm Beach, and persuaded him to leave the Florida Winter resort long enough to make a fortune here. The detectives say Pendleton dropped $55,000 before the exposure of another branch of the Gondorff gang by Charles MacDonald, a wealthy builder of Camden, N. J., who posed as their victim simply to trap them, made him suspicious. Heineman had been in Europe since.

INNESES AGAIN ARRESTED.

Held on Georgia Charge of Misappropriating Trust Funds.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 18.—Mr and Mrs. Victor E. Innes were remanded to the custody of officers from Georgia by Judge Anderson in the District Court here today. The attorney for the Inneses immediately gave notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals The prisoners will be held by the Sheriff here pending decision of the latter court. They are charged in Atlanta with misappropriation of trust funds.

On Monday last Innes and his wife were acquitted here of the charge of murder in connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Elois Nelms Dennis and her sister, Miss Beatrice Nelms of Atlanta.

LEADERS TO DISCUSS POLITICAL SCIENCE

Constitutional Convention Delegates to Attend Academy's Meeting Today.

WELCOME TO DR. GOODNOW

Johns Hopkins President, Back from China, Will Speak at Dinner Tomorrow.

The annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, which is to begin this afternoon at Columbia University, brings leaders in public life and university work together. Many delegates to the forthcoming Constitutional Convention are coming from up-State.

At the dinner at the Hotel Astor tomorrow night Senator Elihu Root will preside. Mayor Mitchel, Henry L. Stimson, President Goodnow of Johns Hopkins, and Commissioner Howe will speak. This will be President Goodnow's first public appearance in New York since his return from China, and his former colleagues at Columbia will fill several tables at one end of the hall, while his new friends among the Johns Hopkins alumni have engaged several tables in another part of the hall in order to give him a hearty greeting.

A large and representative committee of political scientists, lawyers, and public men under the Chairmanship of Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, the President of the Academy, have been at work for months in preparation of the programme, which includes a discussion of all the more important topics that must come before the Constitutional Conventions both in this State and in other States as well, such as home rule for cities, labor legislation, workmen's compensation, woman suffrage, organization and procedure of the courts, executive powers, legislative powers, State budget, and county government.

These topics and many others will be treated at the meetings of the Academy Thursday and all day Friday by such eminent authorities as Dr. Albert Shaw, Profs. Sait, McBain, and Powell, Munroe Smith, E. R. A. Seligman, Henry R. Seager, Edgar Dawson, Dr. F. J. Cleveland, Charles D. Norton, formerly secretary to President Taft; State Senator Ogden L. Mills, Auditor George S. Buck of Erie County, Delos F. Wilcox, Lawrence A. Tanzer, Abram I. Elkus, Walter T. Arndt, Owen R. Lovejoy, John G. Agar, John B. Andrews, Hampden Dougherty, Surrogate Robert L. Fowler, Judge W. L. Ransom, and Henry W. Jessup.

To Review Biltmore Assessment.

A review of the assessment of the Hotel Biltmore was granted yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Bijur. The proceedings were brought by the New York Central Railroad. The assessment was made as if the hotel had been completed, and the contention was that to assess property that is still in course of erection was contrary to the city charter.

BOUCK WHITE TALKS PRISON

Boat Trip to Blackwell's His Most Horrible Experience.

Because she changed the menu for prisoners so that they got apple sauce with their dry bread and sugarless tea on Sunday nights, Bouck White praised Commissioner Davis in a talk on "Blackwell's Island, Our Modern Black Hole of Calcutta," at his church in East Twenty-fifth Street, last night.

White said that in spite of many reforms by Commissioner Davis, the Island remained "one of the nightmares of modern civilization." "I shall always think of it as a place of cocaine friends," he continued, "and where with forty others I fought at night to keep one small window open so there would be air.

"And also as a place where they object to letting a prisoner have a bath oftener than once a week. I used to practice strategy to get past the keepers to the shower.

"But of all the horrors none equaled the boat to the Island. They put me with forty others into a hole. There we were locked in, and no air, waiting two hours for prisoners from other prisons. The mass were right off the streets, unwashed, some having been in the gutter a week, and all pressed tightly in that airless compartment.

"A carpenter with a saw could fix it all in half a day, but public officials move only when public opinion presses them, and prisoners are not good manipulators of public opinion.

"In one way the Island was artistic. I never heard so much really imaginative and expressive profanity in my life. The prisoners were masters of the art of cursing."

White began a series of street meetings yesterday against Magistrates' Courts and their way of handling cases.

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Caracul Coats
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185.00 Values 125.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Trimmed full back models, collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Ermine and Fitch.
125.00 Value 85.00

Hudson Seal Coats
Trimmed French model, full ripple or flare back, 42 inches long; collars of Kolinsky, Skunk, Ermine and Fitch.
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This season's most fashionable fur, *dyed Blue Fox*, several models of Animal Head Scarfs and fancy Muffs. Actual 125.00 Values 58.00

Skunk Muffs, Pillow shape. Regular 40.00 Values 23.50
Skunk Scarfs, Animal Head effect. 20.00 Values 12.00
Fitch Muffs, Six and eight Skins. Regular 37.50 Values 20.00
Fitch Scarfs, Animal Head effect. Regular 20.00 Values 11.50
Kolinsky Muffs, Large pillow effect. 75.00 Values 38.00
Kolinsky Scarfs, Two yards long. 65.00 Values 35.00
Black Fox Sets, Pillow Muff, Animal Scarf. 45.00 Values 29.75
Black Fox Sets, Pillow Muff, Animal Scarf. 35.00 Values 22.50

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

GANGSTERS TRACED IN BARREL MYSTERY

Wagon with Body Crossed 92d Street Ferry and Returned Same Way.

CLUE TO HORSE POISONERS

Victim Identified as Luigi Macaluso, Who Had Been Threatened by Bronx Band.

The one-horse wagon from which the body of a murdered man in a barrel was dumped in Long Island City on Tuesday night was traced yesterday to the Upper East Side, and there the search for the murderers was prosecuted in the various rendezvous of gangsters. The police discovered that the wagon went to Long Island City by the Ninety-second Street Ferry and, after the dropping of the barrel, returned by the same route. Its course for some distance after it reached Manhattan also was traced.

The body was identified as that of Luigi Macaluso by his father, Michelangelo Macaluso, a macaroni maker, living at 341 East Fourteenth Street.

Macaluso said he had seen his son last on Tuesday morning at breakfast and had heard nothing of him since that time until he had been notified that the young man might be the victim of the barrel mystery. He said that he formerly had lived at 246 First Avenue, where his son showed wayward tendencies and refused to work steadily. The boy had been arrested for having a revolver in his possession, and had served four months for this offense.

Louisa Macaluso, who has been in the Tombs since last May, accused of the murder of Giuseppe Marino, sent to Deputy Assistant District Breckenridge a note in which she said she was a sister of the dead man, and that he had told her when visiting the Tombs that his life had been threatened by Bronx horse poisoners. These men, she said, accused her brother of "squealing" on them.

In running down clues having to do with Macaluso's record as an east side gangster, the police found that a bitter feud had existed since last February between a group of Bowery toughs known as the Kenmare gang and another group, known as the Gold Line Jimmy gang, the latter being followers of "Gold Line Jimmy" Corrigio. The trouble started at a dinner in the Tripoli Restaurant at the Bowery and Broome Street, where "Gold Line Jimmy" held up members of the Kenmare gang while they were dining. He entered the restaurant with a drawn revolver and grinned behind his conspicuous line of gold teeth while he made them hand over their valuables. Macaluso was said to be his partner in charge of the gang.

Detectives from the First Branch Bureau, the Eighth Branch Bureau, and Capt. Carey's Homicide Squad hunted through the places where east side gangsters congregate last night.

"Our greatest hope lies in the possibility that we will locate this wagon," said Capt. Graham of the Eighth Branch Detective Bureau. "It has been traced for a considerable distance over the route it took toward Vernon Avenue with the body. Mrs. Marie Meyers of 551 Hancock Street, Long Island City, who found the barrel and saw the wagon driven away, has furnished a fairly good description of the wagon. This description was added to by persons who saw it on the Ninety-second Street Ferry a few minutes before Mrs. Meyers. We have traced it on the Manhattan side of the river. It was an ordinary peddler's wagon with a dark body and drawn by a dark horse."

The bullet was found in Macaluso's body under the fifth rib on the left side by Coroner's Physician Hart. It had broken the rib and flattened itself out before lodging just inside the skin. It was a .45-calibre lead bullet, fired from an old-fashioned revolver. That black powder had been used in the cartridge was shown by a spot it left on Macaluso's coat.

It was evident the revolver had been held against Macaluso's body. Capt. Graham, who drew the body out of the large sugar barrel, said it was packed in so tightly that it did not fill more than the bottom half. He said that Macaluso weighed not more than 130 pounds, and was not more than 5 feet 7 inches tall.

The police thought the murderers intended to sink the barrel in the East River, but deposited it in Vernon Avenue because they did not dare throw it off the ferryboat.

RATHER DIE THAN QUIT SHOP

Old Man Shoots Himself When Told Old Building Must Go.

For twenty-two years Apollo Waldherr, now 80 years old, has made leather goods in a little shop in Sixth Street, West New York, N. J. Recently the work of extending Palisade Avenue was begun, and it was discovered that Waldherr's shop, a two-story frame building, stood in the line of the extension. The town offered to buy the property, but the old man refused even to discuss a sale. The property was then condemned and Waldherr was ordered to move. He answered the order with a terse note saying he would not move.

The old man was sitting in his shop yesterday afternoon when workmen approached to lay out the avenue extension. They stretched lines right up to his building and even dug about its foundations. It was evident that they intended to go on with the work, regardless of Waldherr and his shop. The foreman frankly told the old man that if he was not out of his shop within two weeks it would be torn down over his head.

Evening came and the workmen went away. Then Waldherr went into his office, took a small revolver from his desk, and shot himself three times in the right side of the head. But he did not fall dead, as he had expected. The bullets all lodged in the bones and muscles about the right ear, and Waldherr stood for a moment more dazed by his failure to die than by the shock or pain.

Not having any more cartridges, he walked from his shop to his home, seventy-five feet away, and asked his son, whom he found there, to get a revolver so that he might kill himself without more ado. But the son hurried out for a doctor, and Waldherr drank a glass of beer and sat smoking his pipe while he was gone.

In the North Hudson Hospital, whither the old man was taken, it was said last night that he probably would recover.

If he does get well, he will not find his shop standing when he leaves the hospital.

BART DUNN CRITICISED.

Improper Administration of His Brother's Estate Charged.

Bart Dunn, the executor of the estate of his brother, Thomas J. Dunn, did not properly administer its affairs according to a report filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, to whom the accounting made by the executor was referred. Mr. Ransom said that notwithstanding the fact that the estate was insolvent, Bart Dunn finished several uncompleted contracts to the damage of the creditors. The deceased was at one time a Sheriff of this county and for many years was a Tammany leader. He was in the contracting business and was supposed to be rich.

In commenting on the action of the executor in completing the contracts Mr. Ransom said the work was done to protect Bart Dunn, who was personally liable for them. This work, Mr. Ransom said, made the men for whom the contracts were completed preferred creditors when they had no right to this advantage.

Mr. Ransom finds that the total claims against the estate amount to $240,675 and he charges Bart Dunn with $167,406, as against $182,007, which the executor charged against himself, an increase of more than $35,000. Mr. Ransom finds that the estate has a balance of $164,572 to apply against the claims. The will of Mr. Dunn provided that after his debts were paid the estate should be divided equally among his five children. He named his brother Bart sole executor.

MOBBED IN SUBWAY; GIRL ACCUSED HIM

Said Plotz Pinched Her, Showed Handcuffs, and Threatened Arrest.

QUARREL IN CROWDED CAR

Defendant Denies Charge in Which Another Woman Joins—His Brother Gives Bail.

Two young women, who said they did not know each other, were the complainants last night in the Men's Night Court against Louis Plotz, a rent collector, of 507 West 170th Street, whom they charged with having annoyed them while in a crowded northbound subway express train between the Grand Central and Seventy-second Street stations.

Miss Anna Piana of 271 West 113th Street, who caused Plotz's arrest, testified that soon after she boarded the train in the Grand Central Station she felt someone pinch her and found Plotz's hand under her coat. She pushed him away, she said, but he continued to annoy her. Finally, she testified, she placed her hand against his face and pushed him as violently as she could, whereupon he took out a pair of handcuffs in one hand, displayed the butt of a revolver in the other, and told her that he was an officer and intended to arrest her.

At that moment, Miss Piana said, the train stopped at the Seventy-second Street Station, and both she and Plotz were pushed together to the station platform. There they engaged in an altercation that attracted the attention of many persons. Miss Piana cried out that she wanted Plotz arrested, and he called for a policeman to arrest her. When they had heard Miss Piana's complaint several men in a crowd that had gathered pounced upon Plotz and mauled him until the arrival of Policeman Creamer from the street. Creamer rescued Plotz, and when Miss Piana told her story, placed him under arrest.

Miss Jeanette Freedman of 110 East 113th Street followed Miss Piana to the stand. She said she was in the Subway train and was annoyed by Plotz until she pushed him away. A short time later, she said, she heard some one say, "Don't get fresh," and looked up in time to see Miss Piana slap Plotz, whom she recognized at once.

Plotz said that he had annoyed neither of the young women, but that in the crowded train he had been jolted against them accidentally, and they had taken offense in spite of his apologies. Miss Piana, he said, had slapped him without cause. He admitted having a pair of handcuffs and a revolver, but showed a permit to carry a revolver. Dr. Isaac I. Plotz, his brother, testified that the prisoner was a married man of good character.

Magistrate Marsh postponed the hearing until tonight to give Plotz opportunity to produce more witnesses. Dr. Plotz furnished a $500 bail bond and his brother was liberated.

Treadwell Not In California Trust.

It was pointed out yesterday that John Treadwell, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, was not a Director of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company of San Francisco. In the suit for about $2,000,000 brought against him last June in the Supreme Court by Frank J. Symmes, receiver of the trust company, it was shown that the suit was based on overdue notes and loans which Mr. Treadwell had guaranteed, and that no question was created as to the collateral which had been given for them.

Envied—wherever men drive high-priced cars

This is the SIX that gets the *second* look—the SIX that people turn to see as it passes on the streets. For rarely has there been produced so handsome a car as this Studebaker Light SIX. And on Fifth Avenue or any of the country's "show" drives, you find this SIX the envied car.

Envied, too, on the roads where *performance* is the thing that counts. For with its over-measure of power this SIX is as much at home on the steepest grades as on the city streets.

A motor of rare flexibility in a SIX that is the LIGHTEST of all Light Sixes—FULL-floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings everywhere—balance and alignment that make driving EASY and upkeep LOW—these are but a few of the Studebaker touches that have made this SIX the service-giving, pleasure-heightening car.

And you'll find it time well spent to come in TODAY, if you can, and look over this SIX that people turn to see

because it's a Studebaker

LIGHT SIX
FIVE PASSENGER
$1385

STUDEBAKER—DETROIT
56th Street and Broadway, New York
Brooklyn Retail Headquarters, 1495 Bedford Avenue

Studebaker Features
Electric Lighting and Starting—FULL Floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings—Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top.
Studebaker ROADSTER. . . $ 985
Studebaker FOUR. 985
Studebaker SIX—7-passenger, 1450

Arnold Constable & Co.

Continuing From Day to Day Our

GREAT REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE

Presenting Today, Friday and Saturday

Men's, Women's and Children's Fashionable Winter Apparel, Thanksgiving Linens, Housekeeping Supplies and an Extensive Assortment of Practical and Highly Desirable Xmas Gifts, Thereby Affording an Unusual Incentive to Early Holiday Shopping and a Corresponding Saving in Time and Money.

Clearance of Women's BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

In a great variety of styles, including choice imported models and reproductions; exquisite lace and chiffon models for theatre wear; smart "Tailleur" styles and dainty little waists for home use.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

78c *Formerly 95c and $1.15.*
FINE VOILE—Trimmed with embroidery.
BATISTE—Trimmed with fine lace.
SOISETTE—In black only.

1.85 *Formerly $2.50.*
BATISTE—Tucked and lace trimmed.
ALL OVER EMBROIDERED VOILE—Very dainty styles.
FINE FLANNEL—In striped patterns.

2.95 *Formerly $4.00.*
CREPE DE CHINE—Hemstitched model.
SHADOW LACE—Satin trimmed.
CREPE DE CHINE—Moire collar.

3.95 *Formerly $5.50.*
SATIN—"Tailleur" model, white and colored
BLACK LACE—Over chiffon; long sleeves.
ORGANDIE—Charming plaited models.

5.50 *Formerly $6.75.*
"PUSSY WILLOW" Silk in black and colors; high neck model.
CHIFFON over white; front and back accordion plaited.
CREPE DE CHINE—"Tailleur" models in white and colors.

8.50 *Formerly $10.75.*
CREPE DE CHINE—In a variety of colors; detachable fancy girdle.
CHIFFON CLOTH—With white vestee, long sleeves and high neck.
LACE AND NET—Long or short sleeve models; open back or front.

12.00 *Formerly $14.50.*
CHIFFON—Long sleeve model, hand made.
EMBROIDERED GEORGETTE CREPE—With white embroidered vestee and cuffs.
IMPORTED ORGANDIE — Embroidered and lace trimmed.
FRENCH VOILE—Long sleeve model; hand embroidered.

Clearance of Children's FINE COATS

For Immediate and Winter Wear.

In Infants' Sizes Up to Two Years

Chiefly the daintiest imported models in white Cashmere, Bengaline and Satin; hand embroidered and silk lined.
Regularly $7.50 to $75.00 **6.50 to 35.00**

Children's Colored Coats
Sizes 1 to 3 Years.

Of Broadcloth, Chinchilla and Corduroy, in a variety of attractive and novel designs. Beautifully made and finished.
Regularly $4.75 to $10.50 **3.50 to 8.75**

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

The season's popular styles and colors.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL—Special coat model, with V or high neck. Regularly $4.50 **3.95**
AUSTRALIAN WOOL — "Sport" model. Regularly $7.50 **6.75**
IMPORTED SILK SWEATERS of beautiful quality and in novel designs and colorings. Regularly $22.50 to $35.00 **17.65 to 28.50**
CASHMERE SWEATERS — Pure wool; imported; "Versailles" model. Plain white or smart colors. Regularly $12.50 **10.50**
CASHMERE SWEATERS — Pure wool; imported; in various attractive styles. Regularly $14.50 **12.50**
AUSTRALIAN WOOL — "Lenox" model, Byron collar or V neck. Regularly $5.75 **4.75**

Misses' and Children's Sweaters

AUSTRALIAN WOOL—Roll collar or V neck; coat or sport model; full length. Regularly $1.75 to $3.50 **1.45 to 2.95**

Women's and Misses' SILK PADDED VESTS

SILK PADDED VESTS — Long sleeves, silk lined, black or white. Regularly $2.75 **2.25**
SILK PADDED VESTS in black and white, silk lined; sleeveless. Regularly $1.75 **1.25**

Women's and Misses' FINE SILK PETTICOATS

MESSALINE SILK of lustrous and excellent wearing quality; side plaited foot trimming. Regularly $3.25 **2.65**
MILANESE JERSEY — Pure silk with plaiting of same, or Messaline foot trimming. Regularly $5.00 **3.75**
TANGO CREPE with Dresden figures. Regularly $2.75 **1.75**
CHIFFON, CREPE DE CHINE, PEAU DE CYGNE and EMBROIDERED NET in novel designs. Reg. $5.00 to $45.00 **3.75 to 29.75**

Extraordinary Disposal of Women's and Misses' HEAVY COATS, TAILOR SUITS AND DRESSES

Consisting of the very choicest examples of this season's distinctive fashions in Outer Apparel, Afternoon and Evening Attire. The following are only a few of the splendid values in this department, offered for immediate Clearance.

TAILOR SUITS in the fashionable fabrics and models of the hour. Regularly $32.50 **24.50**
HEAVY COATS for Motor, Street and Country wear, in the smartest English mixtures, homespuns and cheviots, in plain and novelty effects. Regularly $25.00 to $40.00 **19.50 to 24.50**
TROTTEUR DRESSES of fine serge, in black and navy, combined with black satin. Several styles with novel vestee effects. Regularly $21.00 **13.75**
EVENING DRESSES—Charming models, displaying the present artistic mode in color, fabrics and trimmings. Regularly $30.00 to $37.50 **19.50 to 27.50**

MEN'S HIGH GRADE OVERCOATS

A special lot made to our order from the season's most popular Coatings, in the smartest styles for Men's and Young Men's immediate and Winter Wear.

About ⅓ less than Regular Price

FINEST SILK LINED OVERCOATS—Oxfords and black English Meltons. Chesterfield models of the finest tailoring throughout. Regularly $48.00 to $55.00 **39.00**
SPECIAL SILK LINED DRESS COATS—Very fine grades of vicuna and melton coatings. Browns, Oxfords and black. Regularly $35.00 **26.50**
YOUNG MEN'S MODEL OVERCOATS—Vicuna finished, black and Oxford greys in the newest single and double breasted styles. Set in sleeves; form fitting and English box backs. Velvet collar. Regularly $35.00 **26.50**
NEW ENGLISH KNOCKABOUT COATS—Special mixtures of conservative and novel effects. Wide velvet collar and lapel. Regularly $28.00 to $30.00 **24.00**
THE NEW CRAVENETTE OVERCOATS—Medium and heavy weights, fancy mixtures; Balmacaan and conservative styles. Regularly $24.00 to $28.00 **18.75**
HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS—Blue chinchilla with shawl or notch collar; also other fancy novelty coatings, made in the numerous young men's styles popular this season. Regularly $24.00, $26.50, $29.00 **18.75**

MEN'S BATH AND HOUSE ROBES

ENGLISH HOUSE ROBES—Special grades of fancy wool mixtures. All silk corded and trimmed. Reg. $12.00, 13.50, $15.00, $16.50 **9.75**
FINE BLANKET BATH ROBES—Made from blankets of unusually fine colorings. Plain and silk trimmed. Regularly $6.00 to $7.50 **4.25**
SPECIAL BLANKET BATH ROBES—Made from fine soft fleecy blankets. All desirable colors and patterns. Regularly $4.50 **2.95**
FINE TERRY CLOTH BATH ROBES—Unusually neat patterns and good weight. Thoroughly fast colors and washable. Regularly $4.50 **2.95**

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

Standard, most reliable products of the best European and American manufacturers, including Fall and Winter weights, for Men, Women and Children.

At ¼ to ⅓ less than Former Prices

For Women	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—French open work or embroidered ankle effects. Finest quality	$8.00	$3.50	$10.00	$19.50
PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Desirable weight; extra double spliced heels and toes; black only	1.50	95c.	2.75	5.40
PURE THREAD SILK HOSE—Black only	1.25	95c.	1.95	3.85
PURE THREAD BLACK SILK HOSE—Cotton soles and tops; light weigh	1.00	58c.	1.65	3.25
FIBRE SILK PLAITED HOSE—Lustrous and durable	50c.	33c.	95c.	1.85
LISLE THREAD HOSE—Winter weight; highly mercerized. Black	50c.	33c.	95c.	1.85
IMPORTED COTTON HOSE—Medium or heavy weight	50c.	33c.	95c.	1.85
FINE COTTON HOSE—Medium weight. Black only.	35c.	23c.	65c.	1.25
	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
UNION SUITS—Imported merino, Swiss ribbed, winter weight, low neck models	$2.75	$2.25	$6.50	$12.50
UNION SUITS—Glove silk; embroidered fronts; reinforced	4.7	3.50	10.00	19.50
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed merino, winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves	1.75	1.35	3.90	7.75
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves	1.25	95c.	2.80	5.50
UNION SUITS—Swiss ribbed, mercerized Sea Island cotton; extra fine; light weight	1.00	68c.	1.95	3.85
UNDER VESTS—Glove silk; white or pink; reinforced; plain or with embroidered fronts	2.25	1.75	5.00	9.75
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed merino; winter weight; long or short sleeves; high neck. Tights to match. Sizes 4, 5, 6	1.00	75c.	2.20	4.30
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed mercerized cotton; medium weight; high neck, long or short sleeves. sizes 4, 5, 6. Tights to match	1.00	45c.	1.30	2.55
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight; high neck; long or short sleeves. Tights to match. Sizes 4, 5, 6	65c.	45c.	1.30	2.55
For Men	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
SILK SOCKS—Two tone accordion weaves, also black, white and plain colors	50c.	35c.	$1.00	$1.95
CASHMERE SOCKS—Silk lined, handsome mottled mixtures and plain colors	50c.	40c.	1.10	2.10
SILK AND WOOL SOCKS—Accordion two tone colorings, medium weight	50c.	40c.	1.10	2.10
IMPORTED MERCERIZED SOCKS—Very fine quality, black silk hand clocked	50c.	30c.	85c.	1.60
ART SILK SOCKS—Very lustrous and durable, black, white and plain colors	35c.	25c.	70c.	1.30
	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
MERINO UNDERWEAR—Medium winter weight; natural wool shade; unusually soft finish	$1.25	85c.	$2.50	$4.85
MORLEY'S LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR—Non-shrinkable, complete sizes, including stouts and regular	3.00	2.35	6.00	11.50
BRETTLE'S ENGLISH SILK UNDERWEAR—Gauze medium and super weights, small and extra sizes only.	10.00	5.00	13.50	25.00
For Children	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
FIBRE SILK PLAITED HOSE—Lustrous and excellent wearing quality, desirable weight; black, white or tan	35c.	29c.	85c.	1.65
WINTER WEIGHT COTTON HOSE—Linen heels and toes, made to resist hard service. Black	35c.	23c.	65c.	1.25
SILK LISLE—Medium weight; black or white; extra fine	30c.	20c.	50c.	95c.
	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
UNION SUITS—Winter weight, fine merino or soft cotton. Sizes 3 to 6 years	$1.25	95c.	$2.75	$5.40
Sizes 7 to 14 years	1.50	1.25	3.60	7.10
UNDERVESTS AND PANTALETTES—Winter weight fine ribbed soft cotton	65c.	45c.	1.30	2.55

Clearance of Fine Housekeeping LINENS

Exceptional values in the finest imported grades, both plain and decorative.

Scotch Damask Table Cloths

A special offering of heavy fine Scotch Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, at prices notably low to close.

TABLE CLOTHS—2 x 2 yards **3.75**
2 x 2½ yards **5.00**
2½ x 2½ yards, **6.50**
2½ x 3 yards, **7.50**
BREAKFAST NAPKINS—to match, dozen, **3.75**
DINNER NAPKINS—to match, dozen, **5.50**

Table Damask

5000 yards heavy Irish Damask, in beautiful patterns, of superior quality pure linen. 72 in. wide. Regularly $1.10 yard. **65c**

Sheets and Pillow Cases

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS—Irish linen of superior quality; heavy round thread; extra durable. Single Bed Size, Pair **5.50** and **7.00**
Double Bed Size Pair **6.75** and **9.50**
HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES—Fine linen of excellent wearing quality, Pair **2.00**
PILLOW CASES—Hand embroidered, Pair **2.00**

DECORATIVE LINENS

This collection represents the highest type of French and Austrian hand made Cluny lace and Madeira embroidered Centre Pieces and Tea Cloths, at these very liberal reductions for this Clearance Removal Sale.

A Most Inviting Opportunity for Early Christmas Shopping

CENTRE PIECES — 20 inches round, trimmed with hand made French Cluny lace. Regularly $3.50 to $9.00 **2.00 to 6.00**
CENTRE PIECES — 24 inches; round Cluny centres. Regularly $4.50 to $15.00 **2.95 to 9.75**
CENTRE PIECES—Madeira hand embroidered, in various sizes. Regularly $2.50 to $8.00 **1.00 to 5.00**
JAPANESE TEA CLOTHS—Hand embroidered and hand drawn, trimmed with linen lace. Regularly $3.50 **2.00**
MADEIRA TEA CLOTHS—Beautifully embroidered and scalloped. Regularly $8.50 **5.75**

WOMEN'S HOUSE ROBES

"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES in warm bright colors and Jacquard effects, finished with silk cord on collar and cuff. Regularly $3.25 **2.25**
"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES in various designs and colors, finished with satin ribbon. Regularly $4.50 **3.25**
"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES, two dainty models finished with wide satin ribbon. Regularly $5.75 **4.95**
"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES—Superior quality; extra width; beautifully finished. Regularly $7.50 **6.95**
EIDERDOWN ROBES in a large variety of attractive colors; trimmed with satin ribbon. Regularly $5.75 **4.95**
PADDED SILK ROBES direct from Japan; various colors, silk lined. Regularly $8.50 **5.25**
PADDED SILK ROBES—Superior quality Japanese silk; splendidly made and finished; lined with silk. Regularly $11.50 **6.95**
FRENCH FLANNEL WRAPPERS—Imported models; in regular and extra sizes. Regularly $12.50 **8.75**
FRENCH ZANANA BOUDOIR ROBES—Very choice imported models; full width; regular and extra sizes. Regularly $25.00 **16.50**

Women's Winter NIGHT GOWNS

OUTING FLANNEL — White or striped effects in dainty colorings. Regularly $1.00 **75c**
OUTING FLANNEL — Very soft and fine, colored stripes or plain white. Regularly $1.25 **1.00**
SCOTCH FLANNEL in dainty stripes. Regularly $1.75 **1.35**
OUTING FLANNEL—Very pretty gowns with wash ribbon trim. Regularly $1.75 **1.35**
PURE WOOL ALBATROSS—Imported; hand made and hand embroidered. Regularly $10.50 to $12.50 **6.75 to 9.00**

Broadway & 19th Street

Productive Real Estate

The difference between profit and loss on operating Manhattan real estate is often merely the difference between experience and inexperience.

This organization has had nearly 50 years' experience managing real estate, and is at your service.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

ELASTICITY

in both leather and workmanship is essential to foot comfort. Not only are the leathers in our shoes soft and flexible, but the careful hand-sewing makes them "give" with the foot.

The seams and welt do not pinch the foot, nor is the leather strained—both common occurrences in machine-made shoes.

Comfort is foremost in the minds of the journeyman bootmakers who create them.

Dress Pumps in Patent and Dull Effects.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

WESTPORT
QUARTER SIZES. 2 for 25 CENTS
Correct cut-away shape to satisfy fashion's edict and the Easy-Tie-Slide-Space to satisfy comfort and convenience, found in all

Lion Collars
Oldest Brand in America

United Shirt & Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.
Makers of LION SHIRTS, $2.50 to $7.00

Money and Business.
How the new reserve banks will affect the country's business explained in The Annalist—leading journal of finance and economics. Every Monday, by mail 10c. The Annalist, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

STOTESBURY NAMED ADJUTANT GENERAL

Inspector General Long a Personal Friend of Gov.-Elect Whitman.

INDORSED BY GEN. WOOD

Military Staff Being Selected by National Guard—Only Republicans for State Jobs.

Gov.-elect Whitman announced last night that he would appoint Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant General. Col. Stotesbury, who at present is Inspector General of the First Brigade, National Guard, is a personal friend of Mr. Whitman's. He was recommended for the appointment not only by brother officers of the National Guard, but by Major Gen. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East.

In making the announcement, the Governor-elect authorized this statement:

"It is a great satisfaction to me that in the oppointment of a personal friend as a member of my official family, I am securing an officer well qualified, in the opinion of all concerned, for the duties of Adjutant General. I trust that the organized militia of the State will recognize in the appointment an evidence of my keen interest in its welfare and a desire to maintain its highest traditions."

Col. Stotesbury comes of military ancestry. His father was an officer in the United States Navy during the civil war, when, with Col. Cushing, he planned and carried out the destruction of the Confederate ram Albemarle. Col. Stotesbury entered the National Guard as a private in Company F of the Seventh Regiment in 1891. He became the Captain of his company in 1906. In 1909 he was made an aid on the staff of Gov. Hughes, and was detailed by Mr. Hughes as Advocate General in the most important military trial conducted under his administration. He was made a Lieutenant Colonel in the Inspector General's department in 1912.

Col. Stotesbury is a member of many military orders. He is President of the Alumni Association of Rutgers College, of the Dutchess County Association, and of the Republican Organization Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District. He is a member of the University Club, the Republican Club, the West Side Club, and of the West End Association.

Gov.-elect Whitman said last night that he expected to have his military staff complete within a week or so. He is leaving it virtually to the officers of the National Guard to name the members of his staff on the basis of merit in the service.

The Governor-elect is anxious to secure the services of N. V. V. Franchot, who was State Superintendent of Public Works, in the Higgins Administration, for the same position, under his administration. Winslow W. Mead, who was first deputy under Supt. Franchot and who was continued in that position throughout the Hughes administration and during part of the administration of Gov. Dix, has been urged by Mr. Whitman to return to the service of the State in the Public Works Department, but has not as yet made a final decision.

George Foster Peabody, who is interested in the development of Saratoga as a health resort; Controller William A. Prendergast, Congressman Luther W. Mott of Oswego, and State Engineer-elect Frank M. Williams were among Mr. Whitman's callers yesterday. Mr. Whitman admitted that his talk with Egburt E. Woodbury, Attorney General-elect, and Mr. Williams had reference to appointments in their respective departments, and that he expected to have a talk with Eugene M. Travis of Brooklyn, Controller-elect, before the week is over.

It is understood that Governor-elect Whitman is anxious that none but Republicans be appointed in the State service and that his conferences with the officials elected with him are in furtherance of a general understanding to that end.

Mr. Whitman said last night that in all probability he would be unable to depart for his usual week-end visit to Lakewood this week.

PHILOSOPHY IN HIS WILL.

Restaurant Keeper Leaves $4,000 to French Hospital.

The will of Jean Baptiste Guttin, a restaurant proprietor, who died on Oct. 22, was filed in the Surrogate's Office yesterday. It disposed of an estate of more than $10,000 and was filled with the thoughts that cheered the decedent during his life. Mr. Guttin in his will wrote that he was neither good nor bad—that we are not great things by ourselves. He thanked his father, who set him a good example, and Camille Flammarion, whose writings saved him from despair by "demonstrating the grandeur of the infinite." He was also consoled by the thought, "if there is nothing after me it is that there is nothing for anybody." He directed that his remains be cremated and his ashes be abandoned.

He left $1,000 to Felix Penable, an employe of H. Mouquin for more than thirty years, because Penable and his brother helped him in time of need. He left $4,000 to the French Hospital of this city in "gratitude for the $4,000 that was loaned me by Henry Maillard, President, in a moment of difficulty."

Camille Guttin, the decedent's daughter, gets three-quarters of the residue because she had much to suffer from the "opposing characters of her father, of her mother, and of her brother." Mr. Guttin then gave the fourth quarter of the residue to his widow and her son. In a codicil executed in Paris, France, Mr. Guttin left to Lucien Biluez a full release from a debt of $14,000, and any other obligations due Mr. Guttin, and directed that he be permitted to renew the lease of the property at 57 West Twenty-fifth Street, known as the "J. B. G. Restaurant," at $3,500 a year for five years. All of the members of Mr. Guttin's family live at 117 Waverly Place.

HALT EDISON RATE REVISION

Merchants Petition for Large Consumers of Electricity.

The decision concerning the rates charged by the New York Edison Company, which the Public Service Commission was expected to deliver in a few days in the Stadtlander and Ewoldt cases, is likely to be delayed by action of the Merchants Association. It was understood that Commissioner Maltbie was likely to recommend a reduction of about three cents a kilowatt hour to the small consumer.

The Merchants Association has presented a petition, signed by S. C. Mead, Secretary, and the Committee on Public Utilities, which consists of E. H. Outerbridge, Chairman, Edward C. Blum, John C. Eames, F. A. Molitor, Clarence Whitman, Henry R. Towne, and Julius Henry Cohen of counsel. In this it asks the commission to revise "the entire schedule of rates and charges,' basing such revision upon a comprehensive investigation of the affairs of the company and a valuation of its property.

The association asserts that the profits of the company are excessive and unreasonable, and that this excess is the result of the growth of the company's business in providing current in large units, despite the low rate charged. Very little profit, it is maintained, is derived from the small users, and it is asked that all the elements of cost be developed and properly allocated among the different classes of service.

If the association can prove its case, its contention will result in the further lowering of the cost of current to the large consumer, with little change for the ordinary consumer.

Historical Tablet for John Street.

A bronze tablet to be put on the building at 11 John Street, at Broadway, by the Maiden Lane Historical Society, will be dedicated tomorrow evening in the assembly hall of the New York Historical Society in Central Park West, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets. The dedication will be under the auspices of the Maiden Lane Historical Society and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The tablet is placed in honor of John Harpendingh, a tanner, whose homestead was situated at the corner, and after whom John Street was named.

War Drives Station Agent to Suicide

Henry Kremp, station agent of the Long Island Railroad at Hicksville, L. I., for six years, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. Kremp had frequently referred to the European war and regretted the failure of religionists to end it. It is believed this idea crazed him. He leaves a wife and 14-year-old son, Chester.

BALTIC HITS LINER AS HAWKE WAS HIT

Suction from Big Ship Draws the Comal Against Her Side in Ambrose Channel.

LIKE OLYMPIC'S MISHAP

White Star Liner Goes on Her Way, While Comal Comes Back for Repairs.

The danger from suction to which smaller vessels are exposed when they come near the large Atlantic liners was shown again yesterday when the steamship Comal of the Mallory Line was drawn against the side of the White Star liner Baltic about two miles below the Narrows in the Ambrose Channel.

The Comal, which was on the way to Galveston, was damaged on her port bow and returned to Pier 45, in the North River. The Baltic lost some paint on the starboard side, but proceeded on her way to Liverpool after her commander, Capt. J. B. Ranson, had ascertained by wireless that the Comal did not need any assistance. The Comal left her pier at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was followed down the Bay by the Baltic, which sailed at 2 o'clock.

The Baltic overhauled the Comal at Quarantine, and they both passed out at 2:43 o'clock. According to Capt. Charles McIntosh of the Comal, who holds a pilot's certificate, his vessel collided with the Baltic at 2:55 o'clock at the entrance to the Ambrose Channel, near the markers. He said the Baltic, which had a pilot on board, blew two blasts to signify she was going to starboard, and he returned two blasts, indicating that he understood.

When the White Star liner was abeam of the Comal, and about forty yards away, the bow of the Comal was drawn to the side of the Baltic with such force that the rudder of the Comal was powerless to overcome the strain, and the vessels came together. Then the way on both steamships was stopped, and the Comal dropped astern.

Lieut. C. E. Pugh, U. S. N., who was a passenger on the Comal on his way to Galveston, saw the accident.

"It was a clear case of the Olympic and the Hawke again," he said. "The Baltic was steaming at a speed of fifteen knots, and we were making about twelve, and were less than forty yards from the beam of the Baltic, when the suction drew our bow bang into her side."

The Hawke was the British cruiser that was sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. In September, 1911, she was steaming down the Solent from Portsmouth, when the Olympic came out of Southampton water and the two vessels collided. The bow of the warship was damaged, and a hole was knocked in the stern of the liner. At the trial in the Admiralty Court in London in was held that the Hawke was sucked under the counter of the Olympic, and that the warship's rudder was useless.

After examining the hull of the Comal at the pier, Capt. McIntosh said there was no damage below the water line, but that the steam pipes from the capstan, which lead over the side, had been broken, and the vessel would have to miss her trip. Arthur Pye, general passenger agent of the Mallory and Clyde Lines, who was at the pier, said that the passengers would be kept on board all night, and furnished with transportation to Galveston today by whatever route they selected.

SUES U. S. MOTOR CO. MEN.

Stockholder Alleges Company's Affairs Were Mismanaged.

Charging that its affairs have been mismanaged, Emanuel Metzger began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against the United States Motor Company, a New Jersey corporation. Mr. Metzger owns 275 shares of the company's stock, and alleges his action is on behalf of other stockholders as well as on his own behalf. The defendants named in the action are Directors James C. Brady, Benjamin Briscoe, Frank Briscoe, Richard Irvin, Herbert Lloyd, Jonathan D. Maxwell, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Edgar J. Meyer, Ora J. Mulford, Henry W. Nichols, Richard A. Robertson, Kenneth B. Schley, Charles G. Stoddard, and Carl Tucker.

The complaint said that the company was organized with a capital of $42,500,000. On January, 1911, the assets were reported by President Benjamin Briscoe to amount to $30,119,304.53, with liabilities of $20,904,338.35. The net earnings of that year amounted to $2,041,039.24, and the undivided profits were $2,882,330.59.

The complaint recites that the company controls a number of subsidiary companies that manufacture automobiles and their parts, and that these companies are scattered over various parts of the country. It is alleged that about $10,000,000 of the assets of the company have been wasted.

STATUS OF A CONGRESSMAN.

Lamar's Counsel Argue That He Is Not Government Officer.

Counsel for David Lamar argued yesterday afternoon before Judge Sessions in the Federal District Court demurrers to the two indictments for impersonating a Congressman which caused his arrest in Washington and on which the removal proceedings were founded.

Louis B. Williams maintained that the indictments were insufficient, in that they failed to show what offense had been committed in impersonating an officer of the United States, as charged, and secondly that there was no law on the statute book to make it an offense merely to impersonate a Congressman. Ex-District Attorney Davis of Washington produced many citations and submitted a lengthy brief to prove that a Congressman was not an officer of the United States.

District Attorney Marshall briefly replied, quoting precedents in support of the Government's view that a Congressman was an officer of the United States, and arguing that there was no necessity to set forth in detail in the indictment all the particulars of Lamar's alleged impersonation.

Judge Sessions will decide the case this afternoon. During the hearing Mrs. Lamar and her little girl sat in court beside her husband.

WOMEN SHOW CARTOONS.

Political Union to Open an Exhibition Today.

A free exhibition of original cartoons on woman suffrage, war, and politics is to be opened this morning by the Women's Political Union in a big vacant shop on the main floor of the building, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, where the union's offices are. Well-known cartoonists of New York, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, and Philadelphia are represented. The public is invited.

Mrs. Calvin Tomkins will be the hostess for today. There will be addresses by Miss Anna Constable and Miss Alberta Hill. Mrs. Gudrun Drewson of Brooklyn will speak tomorrow. The exhibition was planned originally for the suffrage shop on Fifth Avenue, but outgrew it. It will be open from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Tomorrow will be Barnard College day and Saturday Washington Irving High School day.

Times War Pictures in Peru.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is achieving further popularity in South America. E. W. Rosay of Lima, Peru, has ordered through the American News Company 100 copies of each weekly issue—a striking testimony to the popularity of this Pictorial War Extra in far-off lands.

Yes, Mawruss, Zudora *IS* a girl—the keenest, most daring, most *beautiful* girl you ever laid eyes on.

ZUDORA

Switch

—if you find coffee is hurting you!

Coffee, on account of its drug, caffeine, does hurt lots of people—causes headache, heart flutter, nervousness, sleeplessness and other ills.

Thousands of coffee users, discovering the cause of their discomfort, have switched to

POSTUM

—and found relief.

"There's a Reason"

Postum—a pure food-drink—contains no caffeine or other drug or harmful substance. It does contain the nutriment of prime wheat and wholesome molasses from which it is made.

Delicious
Nourishing
Economical

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—needs no boiling. A teaspoonful of the soluble powder stirred in a cup with hot water makes a delightful beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

"It is the talk of the town, and it deserves to be. One of its greatest values is its courage, for in it Mr. Shaw says many things no one else would dare to say. On such subjects as recruiting, the treatment of soldiers' and sailors' dependents, secret diplomacy, militarism, junkerism, the Church, Russia, peace terms, and disarmament it contains the most magnificent, brilliant and convincing common sense that could possibly be uttered. No citizen, I think, could rise from a perusal of this tract with his mind unilluminated or his opinions unmodified. Hence everybody ought to read it."

So said Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, in an article cabled to The Times and printed in the news columns of yesterday's issue, referring to, and on some points undertaking to refute,

George Bernard Shaw's

remarkable article

"Common Sense About the War"

now running in

The Sunday New York Times

No article has caused more widespread discussion than this one. It has made many people "see red." It has aroused violent rejoinders and caustic replies, but it continues to be the subject of debate wherever the war is talked about. You'll have to read it sooner or later or be hopelessly out of the conversation.

In Next Sunday's Times
Mr. Shaw takes up two subjects:

Recruiting
and
Terms of Peace

There is hardly a sentence in his article that will not start a controversy. And it's told in the brilliant, daring style that has made Shaw world famous.

Another article that will arouse widespread comment because of its frankness is by

Theodore Roosevelt
on
"The Navy As a Peacemaker."

Order next Sunday's Times in advance of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

YALE AND HARVARD FINISH HARD TRAINING FOR GAME AT NEW HAVEN

NEW BASEBALL WAR CLOUD IN THE WEST

Taft Will Not Sell Cubs to Weeghman, So Fight Will Be Renewed.

MURPHY LOOMS UP, TOO

Revealed That He Still Has Big Holdings in Chicago Club and Names Bresnahan as Manager.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18. Developments affecting the Chicago National League club, and through it the state of baseball war existing between the Federal League and the parties to the national agreement, came fast today. First was the revelation that Charles W. Murphy, despite his having been "ousted" last Winter, still has a large influence among those directing the club's affairs; then came Charles P. Taft's declaration of a break in Charles Weeghman's negotiations for the purchase of the Taft interests in the club, and third was the first definite announcement that Roger Bresnahan would be manager of the Cubs in 1915.

Murphy's influence became apparent in the success of his fight to keep the Cubs on their West Side playing ground, of which he is half owner, with Mr. Taft holding the other half. On returning from Cincinnati Murphy declared there was no chance for Weeghman to buy into the National League club, and this was confirmed soon after by Taft's announcement that negotiations were ended.

Finally Murphy stated positively that Bresnahan would succeed Hank O'Day as West Side pilot. Partial confirmation of this came later when President Thomas was requested by Taft over long-distance telephone to bring Bresnahan to Cincinnati, there to attend tomorrow a special meeting of the Cub Directors and discuss with the catcher terms under which he would take over the management. The news of these developments brought from Charles Weeghman a declaration that war would continue, with the Federals in better position than ever to wage it.

"If Mr. Taft has called off negotiations regarding the purchase of the Cub stock, it means war to a finish between the Federal League and organized ball," said Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Federals. "The Federal League was anxious for peace, but if we can't have it we are more ready for war than ever."

Weeghman admitted he had never held an option on the Taft holdings, but said he had been promised a chance to bid for them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—After inspecting the proposed site for a Federal League baseball park in Cleveland, President James A. Gilmore of the League, C. B. Ward and C. E. Robertson of the Brooklyn and Buffalo Federal League clubs, respectively, stated late this afternoon that no decision would be announced until the regular meeting of the league in December. The local men interested in the proposition, however, were assured a definite answer at that time.

President Gilmore confirmed the report from Chicago that war between organized baseball and the Federal League "would be waged to the bitter end."

THREE TEAMS IN BROOKLYN.

President Barrow Predicts Big Shake-up in International League.

Edward Barrow, President of the International League, yesterday predicted a big shake-up in his circuit in the event that peace negotiations between organized baseball and the Federal League fall through, as reports from the West have indicated will happen. Jersey City and Baltimore will both lose their franchises, with the prospects that the former team will hold forth at Ebbets Field, and the latter be shifted to either Syracuse, N. Y., or Richmond, Va. During the past season Baltimore was one of the cities hardest hit by the invasion of the Federals, and it is said that the Jersey City Club had an unusually poor season.

Presently it has been reported that an International League team would share Ebbets Field with the Superbas, but just as frequently has Charles H. Ebbets denied the rumors. It is said he now has had a thorough understanding with those higher up in organized baseball, and has pledged himself to support the plan. If the change is made the Brooklyn Federals will be forced to contend against all-season baseball in Brooklyn, whereas in the past season they only confined to about twenty-five times with the Dodgers.

President Barrow's statement that the Baltimore franchise will go either to Syracuse or Richmond occasioned little surprise, for Jack Dunn was prepared to dispose of his club long before the season closed. He disposed of his best players for big sums, and what remains of his team is not of much value. Richmond and Syracuse now have minor league clubs, but it could easily be arranged to take care of their owners if a shift was decided upon.

Lee Magee to Join Federals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—Lee Magee, infielder for the St. Louis Nationals, has served a formal ten-days' notice on the club that he would consider his service to the club at an end at the expiration of the ten-day period. President Britton today issued the following statement: "I am told that Magee has an offer from the Federals of a three-year contract at $6,000 a year and a $2,000 bonus the moment he signs. We have a valid claim to Magee's services for 1915, but if he regards his moral obligations thus lightly I am willing to let him go."

First Baseman Menkle Marries.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 18.—Fred C. Merkle, first baseman of the New York National League Baseball Club, was married last night to Miss Ethel Brownson of Tecumseh, Mich. The announcement of the wedding was made tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Merkle will reside in Toledo, the ball player's home city.

American Leagues Defeated.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 18.—The All-Nationals defeated the All-American baseball tourists here today, 9 to 4. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	4	12	6
Nationals	9	11	2

Batteries—Mitchell and Henry; James and Killifer.

Long Practice for Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 18.—In point of activity March Field resembled a bee hive this afternoon. The squad gathered at 1:30 o'clock instead of the usual hour, 4 o'clock, and worked without ceasing until 5 o'clock. After the preliminary catching and tackling of kicks, the squad went by teams into a signal drill, in which every play that will be used against Lehigh was rehearsed, and then followed what will probably be the last scrimmage of the season in which these same plays were put into actual practice. Assistant Coach Sherwood Magee took Weldon in hand and instructed him in throwing the forward pass.

Warner Changes Practice Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 18.—Coach Glenn Warner changed his mind and allowed the Carlisle Indians' Varsity eleven to enter into a short scrimmage here this afternoon against the scrubs, whereas he had earlier thought best to allow the first eleven to remain idle until Thursday. The day's practice started with the usual round of elementals, which followed a brief blackboard illustrated talk in the cage from the head coach. Signals were also rehearsed, as many of the men had had their numbers changed after the Notre Dame game. Warner believes that the kickers will improve greatly by the end of the season, and on Saturday in the game against Dickinson will endeavor to demonstrate what careful kicking can do.

HARVARD'S LAST PRACTICE.

Haughton to Take Most of Squad to New Haven Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—This afternoon after the 'Varsity football team had held its final practice of the season in the Stadium, the gates were thrown open and several thousand undergraduates witnessed the playing. The regulars were detained for ten minutes' signal drill, and as the men who will play against Yale on Saturday were performing, the college boys' cheered every member of the team and rehearsed all the songs they will sing at New Haven. The 'Varsity lined up the same as during the last three days, Withington continuing at right guard in place of Weston. The regular guard, however, was out today, and the coaches say he surely will be in the line-up for the beginning of Saturday's game.

The team is in first-class trim, and has finished its work except for a short signal drill on Friday at New London. Tomorrow morning Coach Haughton and two of his assistants, Campbell and Wigglesworth, will take a squad of nineteen players, including the backs and centres, to New Haven for a short workout in the Yale Bowl. The squad will go to New London in the afternoon and on Friday the linemen will go to New Haven. The forwards will exercise a little tomorrow on the Stadium field here, but there will be nothing very strenuous.

This afternoon Capt. Brickley and Ernest Soucey were out. Both worked with one of the substitute layouts, Brickley being at half back and Soucey at end. There is little chance for the latter to play. Brickley was very slow and there is no chance for him to play Saturday unless he goes in to try for a field goal. This is the final decision of the coaches.

After the drill today the scrubs pulled off their sweaters and went out to give battle to an eleven composed of the 'Varsity coaches. There were some famous veterans in the line-up, including Head Coach Haughton, whose team won the match, 10 to 0. Haughton made a forward pass to Hitchcock, on which the latter scored, and the coach also kicked the goal from touchdown and later a field goal from the 25-yard line.

Brickley, while running through plays with the substitutes, kicked a goal from the 28-yard line. On the coaches' rush-line today were Storer, Leary, Browne, Blagden, Parkinson, Saltonstall, Fisher, Hitchcock and P. Withington, while the backfield consisted of Wigglesworth at quarter back and Huntington, Campbell, and Haughton.

MUNSICK OUT OF TEAM.

But Cornell Has Strong Second Team Men to Fill in Any Vacancies.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—After three days of easy work the Cornell 'Varsity football team plunged into a three-hour practice today. The entire team, with the exception of Munsick, at left guard, was in the line-up, and for about an hour the regulars fought back the scrubs, who used the Pennsylvania formations. The first team experienced a lot of difficulty with the forward passes, and the second team made a number of gains, with Collins, Williams, Lewis, and Whitney carrying the ball.

The injury which Munsick sustained in the Michigan game appears to have been more serious than at first expected. The left guard was hobbling about on the gridiron this afternoon, but was not in condition to enter the line-up, and the team's physician was unable to say this afternoon whether he would be able to get back for the last game. In the meantime Tilley is playing left guard, with Snyder and McCutcheon as alternates.

The wisdom of the policy of building up a strong second team is vindicating itself now. No matter what happens to the regulars, the coaches will have strong men to play every position in the team.

Quarter Back Barrett got back into the work this afternoon, and showed all of the dash that has made him one of the most conspicuous figures in Cornell's football history. Barrett's running and punting stamp him as one of the best backs that Cornell has ever uncovered. Shuler and Collyer played the halves, and Philippi was in at full back.

Head Coach Sharpe is somewhat embarrassed by the number and capacity of his backfield material. Just what he will do with Philippi and Kleinert is a problem. Philippi is sure to get a place in the backfield because of his wonderful line plunging, but Kleinert is fully as good in rushing, whereas Hill, who has played full back most of the Fall, is one of the surest defensive players on the team.

Army Scrimmage with 'Navy' Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Another stiff scrimmage with the "Navy" team which has been formed among the more prominent of the scrubs featured the two-hour workout for the Army eleven today. Although the Springfield game is only two days off, the Army is pointing directly for the Navy battle now. Oliphant got another chance at quarter back today, driving the big team for ten minutes and showing good form. Capt. Prichard later went in and Oliphant was shifted to half back. McEwan's shoulder injury improved enough to allow him to work for a while in the dummy scrimmaging, but Goodman took up the cudgels in the rough work today. Hobbs, substitute quarter back, who was laid out in the Rutgers game with a bad concussion, has been coached and followers of the team by his reappearance in togs today. The Army's former left-foot kicker did some limbering-up work, but the coaches despair of his getting in shape for the Navy contest. The rooting in the stands was spirited, the battalion being out in full force with the Army band. On an adjacent field the Cullum Hall cadet squad trimmed the New York Military Academy cadets of Cornwall by a score of 3 to 0.

Strenuous Drill for N. Y. U.

New York University football squad was subjected to another hard afternoon's work yesterday on Ohio Field, the coaches extending the practice period until long after dark. In the early part of the period the perfection of several open plays occupied the coaches' attention, much care being taken to work with the forward pass. These open-play features are expected to play an important part in the Violet's demonstration against Wesleyan on Saturday. Several line plays also formed a part of this work, and much attention was devoted to the 'Varsity back field, each man coming in for a share of the instruction. In the scrimmage which followed the regular work the back field men showed much ability in advancing the ball, and scored several touchdowns against the scrub eleven. This work was continued, and even after high-powered lamps had illuminated the field, the 'Varsity used the forward pass to good advantage, it being sufficiently light to clearly distinguish both the ball and players. The regular back field, which has been temporarily crippled owing to the absence of McNally, the right half back, because of injuries, was strengthened considerably by his return to practice yesterday. Bernstein, a Violet's halfback, however, was absent because of injuries sustained in practice, but is expected to return in time for the Wesleyan game on Saturday.

Dartmouth Drills in Snow.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 18.—The slippery ground due to about two inches of snow made the last hard scrimmage of the year at Hanover very unsatisfactory. The scrubs, using the Syracuse formations which were shown them by Larry Bankart, Bill Randall, Spud Pishon, and McDevett, could not get the ball past the twenty-yard line of the 'Varsity. The feature of the scrimmage was the work of Spears. It was due to his remarkable playing that the scrubs did not score. Four ends, three tackles, and four guards are thoroughly familiar with the Syracuse plays. Telfer's leg is bothering him so that there is some doubt as to his playing Saturday.

Rutgers to Present Strong Team.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 18.—Though it has been asserted that, because Rutgers is facing three games within the next ten days and plays its most important contest against the Washington and Jefferson College eleven on Thanksgiving Day in New York, this is not Foster Sanford's idea. Coach Sanford said today that spectators at these two games expected to see the Rutgers regulars, and felt that the only fair thing to do was to present the first-line men at those games.

YALE NOW READY TO PLAY HARVARD

Thirty-Minute Scrimmage Completes Hard Preparation for Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—Yale's scrimmage practice is over for the season and the coaches still plan to start the Harvard game Saturday with the same line-up used at Princeton.

Fred Stillman, who turned his ankle at Princeton, was out today for the first time since his upset. He was in citizen's clothes and watched the practice that closed work in preparation for the Harvard game. He limped considerably but his injured ankle has shown rapid improvement in two days. Although Knowles, Conroy, Walden, Betts, Stillman and Aleck Wilson were excused from scrimmaging, all were on the field.

An announcement from the Yale management on the question of numbering the players stated that Yale has never placed herself on record against the innovation, although there is some opposition to it on the part of the college Faculty. It is not impossible that it will be adopted by Yale next Saturday, although chances are against its adoption. The question has not come before the Yale management for final action.

Opening the matinée with fifty minutes' signal drill and dummy tackling in the playing field the squad was shifted to the bowl for its scrimmaging. The playing surface of the bowl was too soft and the players got their shoes clogged by the heavy loam surface. Arrangements were made at the close of practice for the gridiron to be heavily rolled daily until the Harvard game. The two days' rain softened the surface, but it is believed that the scientific drainage facilities and the warm sun will dry out the top soil before Saturday.

Six touchdowns were quickly shoved over the scrub goal line, the 'Varsity scoring three in eight plays each, one by making an 80-yard run and registering on the first play, another in two plays, and the sixth in five. The scoring machine never worked as well and as rapidly, but the weakness of the 'Varsity defense was again apparent in the ease with which the scrubs penetrated it. They scored a touchdown after taking the ball seventy yards, forty of it straight rushing, in which George Ewing carried the ball three times for eight yards gain through tackle and thirty yards by a forward pass which Capt. Joe Thompson got over the line to End Rush Offut. "Dick" Kent kicked goal.

Ainsworth, Sweeney, and Le Gore handled the triple game necessantly in working the first touchdown, the 'Varsity covering eighty yards in seven plays. Sweeney was hurt and was probably shelved for the season by a turned ankle. Easton succeeded him. Scovil, taking a pass from Le Gore, fell over the line for a touchdown and Ainsworth kicked goal. Ainsworth and Waite got into the double passing game cleverly in seven plays for the second touchdown, Waite dodging beautifully in broken field and scoring.

The same passing game took Scovil over through right tackle for the third score and the 'Varsity repeated its passing game, Easton's tosses to Ainsworth, gaining 20 yards regularly. Scovil retired, apparently slightly hurt, Cornell succeeding him, and Waite received a lateral pass for a 20-yard gain and the score. Putting the ball in place at the 'Varsity 20-yard line Waite tossed a forward pass to Scovil, who proved himself really uninjured by slipping the entire distance to touchdown.

Scovil's lateral passes to Waite were unsolved by the scrubs, and Waite in three plays covered 70 yards for the final score, Capt. Talbott kicking goal.

Hal Pumpelly, who saved Yale from defeat in the Princeton game two years ago by kicking a goal from midfield in the final minute of play, practiced goal kicking, but is in poor form and it is not believed that the coaches will substitute him against Harvard Saturday.

On the sidelines were the largest number of former Yale players of the season, including "Wally" Winner, Bill Hoyt, Douglass Bomeister, "Buck" Stuart, and Jack Field.

"YALE GOING TO WIN."

Capt. Talbott Makes Prediction in Addressing 2,500 Students.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—Victory over Harvard in the coming game was tonight claimed by Capt. Nelson Talbott of the Yale eleven and by ex-Capt. Bigelow. Capt. Talbott said in addressing 2,500 students at a mass meeting:

"I wish the other members of the team were here to hear this cheering. It is going to help us win Saturday. I am sorry and Coach Hinkey is sorry that we had to have so much secret practice this year, but we were driven to it, so that we wouldn't show all we had. We've got a tough job ahead, but we know we're going to win."

"You fellows know it, too," he added. "We're going to give the best we've got, and it's going to be enough. You need not worry about those fourteen points last Saturday. We had to save some of the big fellows for next Saturday."

The students greeted the statement with tremendous cheers.

Navy Team Trains Carefully.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 18.—Owing to bruises and other minor injuries with which many of the team are suffering, the Naval Academy coaches did not order a hard scrimmage this afternoon, but were satisfied with careful practice of formations on the attack and defense. Those players who were unable to get into the playing, watched the practice. The offensive plays of the Army team, as far as they are known here, were carried out on the scrubs, and the team schooled in stopping them. It is now believed that the coaches will have to make their selections for the team on the basis of the form indicated by the players in practices that are like matches, as it is not likely that most of them can get sufficient real playing this week and next to give an opportunity for further judgment. Head Coach Hobson said today that most of the backfield positions were in doubt. It is probable that T. Harrison will be selected for right end from a field of five. The officials for the Army game will be: Referee, W. S. Langford, Trinity; umpire, Al. Sharpe, Yale; head linesman, Carl Marshall, Harvard. These are the same men who acted last year. A field judge will also be selected.

Lehigh Revels in Hard Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 18.—Hard work a-plenty was doled out to the Lehigh football team today, and the 'Varsity reveled in it during a long practice. It was virtually the last hard work that will be held before the Lafayette game. Today saw Hoban, Ostrum, and Richards join the team, and it can now be said that all the regulars, excepting Mattern, are in condition for Saturday's game. As a result of today's practice, all the positions on the team have been decided on, except the guards. Pons and Ostrum, Frank Reen and Becker will still have tomorrow to fight it out. No hard scrimmage occured today. Following the usual signal work the 'Varsity in the dummy scrimmage was given the ball, to perfect its new plays and lateral passes. Then the scrubs took the ball and worked Lafayette formations, which the 'Varsity took kindly to. Lots of activity was shown by the men in the lengthy work-out, and Coach Keady was well pleased.

Manual Soccer Victory.

In one of the hardest-fought high school soccer championship games of the season, Manual Training High School's team downed Erasmus Hall by the score of 2 to 1 at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The winners maintained their lead in the league and have bright prospects of carrying off the championship.

YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL TICKETS | Seats bought and exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, Room 1117, Waldorf-Astoria, 34th Street and Fifth Avenue.

STEVENS DISMISSES COACH.

Had Disguised and Sent Into Game Player Who Had Been Banished.

During last Saturday's football game with New York University the Stevens Institute coach, Ayres, substituted a player who had been ruled out of the game. This action on Ayres's part was taken at a time when the manager of the team was off the field and when the Captain of the team was out of the game disabled to such an extent that he could take no part in the affairs that went on.

The substitution did not come to the notice of the college authorities until Tuesday, when President Humphries, for the college and the student body, through the medium of the Athletic Council, started an investigation, as a result of which it was learned that Coach Ayres had been guilty of deception in sending back a man disguised by plasters over his face and a different sweater, and as a result of which the Athletic Council promptly dismissed the coach. The college authorities, alumni, and student body are indignant at the action taken by the coach in substituting a man under those conditions, and are strong in their expressions that it is entirely contrary to the policy of honesty in sports in college life that has always characterized the work at Stevens.

SHEEPSHEAD SPEEDWAY.

Karl Fisher Gives Facts and Figures for Converting Old Race Track.

Promoters of the proposed automobile speedway to be built on the site of the Sheepshead Bay Race Track held a meeting yesterday when it was decided to announce the full details of the plan, the list of persons financially interested and other matters relating to the ultimate purchase of the race track and building the speedway in the meantime. It was intended to announce these details early this week, but important information was not obtained until yesterday, when it was decided that the plans of the promoters would be in tangible shape the latter part of the week, or early next week.

This information was supplied by Karl Fisher, of the Indianapolis speedway, who attended the meeting, but left for Indianapolis immediately after it adjourned. Mr. Fisher has been identified with the famous Western speedway since its inception and it is said he furnished many facts and figures as to cost of construction of the track and its operation.

It was stated last night by a well-informed man in automobile circles that the Sheepshead Bay Speedway was an assured fact. He says there is only one thing about the purchase price, but admitted that there was plenty of money behind the project. The capital will largely be furnished by those identified with the automobile industry, and many of the dealers on Automobile Row are said to be interested in giving New York a track equal, if not superior, to the famous Brooklands in England.

The attendance at the last two automobile race meets at Brighton Beach racetrack did much to bring about a revival in the plan for a speedway near New York City.

STATE AUTOISTS' STRIFE.

Keen Contention for Control of Association in Annual Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—That there is keen contention between the up-State and Hudson Valley delegates for the control of power in the New York State Automobile Association was evident at the opening session of the annual convention held here today. The Rochester and Buffalo delegates will tomorrow make an effort to have the officers nominated from the floor, while the Hudson Valley delegates want the nominating done by a committee. No test vote was reached today, but will come tomorrow morning. Melvin T. Bender of Albany submitted a legal report on legislative matters, and action will be taken by the delegates at tomorrow's session.

The association is in favor of having the Automobile Bureau in the Highway Department instead of the Secretary of State's office.

Twenty-third St. Y. M. C. A. Games.

Spirited competition ruled in the bi-monthly members' games of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. last night. Three track events, a running high jump, and a rope climb, composed the programme. A. Williams, starting with a two-yard handicap, proved the winner in the two-lap run. A. Lee, with the big handicap of 65 yards, was in front all the way in a half-mile handicap. The scratch team in a two-lap relay, composed of Tenny, Pert, Ford, and Rowan, easily triumphed over the second squad, which had a handicap of nine yards. Summary:

Two-lap Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Williams, (2 yards;) H. Lhullier, (2 yards,) second; R. Engle, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:20 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Lee, (65 yards;) D. Tenny, (scratch,) second; A. Williams, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:15 2-5.

Rope Climb, Scratch.—Won by J. Walsh; H. Lhullier second; A. F. Ford, third. Time—0:09 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Ford, (4 inches,) with jump of 4 feet 11¼ inches; A. Williams, (4 inches,) second, with jump of 4 feet 10¾ inches; T. Killian, (6 inches,) third, with jump of 4 feet 6¼ inches

Two-lap Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by scratch team, (Tenny, Pert, Ford, and Rowan;) (Lhullier, Williams, Stamford, and Killian,) 9 yards, second. Time—1:25 2-5.

Five Teams in Senior Race.

Five team and two individual entries were received for the Metropolitan senior cross-country championship race at Prospect Park on Saturday afternoon. The entries were approved yesterday at a meeting of the Championship Committee at A. A. U. headquarters, 21 Warren Street. The Irish-American A. C. will start two teams against squads from the New York A. C., Bronx Church House, and Yonkers Y. M. C. A. Willie Overton, unattached, and Nick Gianacoupolos of the Millrose A. A. are the individual entrants.

Park Commissioner R. V. Ingersoll was represented at the Championship Committee's meeting by Ward Brennan, who informed the board that all arrangements had been made by his department for the race. Signs have been posted all along the course, and the finish streets will be roped off, as it was last Saturday at Van Cortlandt Park. The race will start at exactly 3 P. M. from the Parade Grounds, at the Ocean Parkway entrance to the Park, the competing athletes will be taken care of in the Shelter House.

Wefers Picks Columbia Team.

Bernie Wefers, coach of the Columbia track team, has selected the team which will run in the intercollegiate cross-country race at New Haven on Saturday. His selections have been made on a basis of the finish of the collegians in the Amateur Athletic Union run at Van Cortlandt Park last Saturday. L. G. Smith, '15, captain of the Columbia team of harriers, who finished in eleventh place, heads the list. J. S. Langthorn, '17, who finished in the thirty-first place, is the next choice, and the other men are: E. P. Safofsky, '16; L. P. Knox, '17; W. V. Myers, '17; R. F. Shepard, '17; W. K. Diekmann, '16, and W. F. Glimm, '15. D. Schiffman, '16, will go as a substitute. The team will leave on Friday for New Haven.

Fordham Tears Up School Team.

Determined to get in as much hard work as possible before the Boston and Villanova games, the Fordham eleven, with every regular in the line-up, gave the Commerce High School aggregation the worst trimming yesterday the scholastic warriors have suffered in any practice game held on Fordham Field this season. Eight touchdowns were scored by the 'Varsity players, each coming after the scrubs took the ball after the kick-off by inability to pierce the new Maroon system of defense.

"Skip" Wyman started the contest by criticising the tackling evident against Vermont last week, when Vizner, the green quarter back, broke through the whole field for two runs of sixty-five and forty yards, respectively. The stress of his criticism was evident as soon as Commerce tried to advance yesterday, only thirty yards being made by the high school backs.

SPRINTS KEEP SIX DAY RIDERS AHEAD

Bicyclists Keen Contestants for Prizes Offered by Manager McGraw.

SCORE AT TWO O'CLOCK A. M. Seventy-fourth Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Goullet and Grenda	1,505	1
Moran and McNamara	1,505	1
Fogler and Hill	1,505	1
Root and Clark	1,505	1
Egg and Verri	1,505	1
Lawrence and Magin	1,505	1
Lawson and Drobach	1,505	1
Ryan and Wohlrab	1,505	1
Walthour and Halstead	1,505	1
Thomas and Hanley	1,504	9
Bedell and Bedell	1,504	8
Mitten and Anderson	1,504	8
Piercey and Dupuy	1,504	3
Kopsky and Hansen	1,504	1

Goullet leading. Former record, 1,497 miles and 4 laps, made by Goullet and Fogler in 1913.

When half the long journey of the six-day cycle race at Madison Square Garden had been completed last night ten teams were bunched in the lead and several miles ahead of the record made by Walthour and Collins last year. In the seventy-one hours that the cyclists had been riding at that time sixty-four records had been broken. The record-breaking pace which has been set since the race started showed no signs of diminishing and the riders were all in good condition.

Frank Kramer, American champion, gave another quarter-mile exhibition last night and covered the distance in 0:25 1-5, one second slower than he traveled Tuesday night. Clarence Carmen again performed in a motor-paced mile exhibition and his time was 1:40 1-5, or 0:02 3-5 slower than Tuesday night.

The big event was the fifteen-mile McGraw special sprint for $150. At the end of the third mile a sprint took place and the ten leading teams lapped Hanley-Thomas once, Anderson-Mitten twice, Bedell-Bedell twice, and the Hanson-Kropsky and Piercy-Dupuy teams three times each. Wohlrab recovered half a lap, but his partner, Ryan, who was attempting to relieve him, had trouble with his bicycle and could not pick him up.

The first event was a two-mile sprint with a $10 prize at the end of each mile. Hill and Thomas won the money. In the second special sprint of three miles, McNamara, Grenda, and Egg won $30 of Manager McGraw's money.

A spill occurred on the Seventy-sixth Street side of the track, about 9:15 o'clock, when Verri and Anderson accidentally rubbed wheels. Menus Bedell ran into the fallen riders, and he was thrown. None of the men was injured, and after a few minutes rest they resumed riding.

Five one-mile sprints took place early in the evening and were won by McNamara, Kaiser, Egg, Hill, and Thomas.

Yesterday afternoon the race settled down to a steady grind and the riders jogged around at an easy pace except when a prize sprint was announced. Six of these took place, and Egg, Piercey, Thomas, Wohlrab, Hill, and Anderson each won one. In a short sprint shortly after 4 o'clock the newly constructed team of Piercey and Dupuy and the Kopsky-Hansen team were lapped. Although the riders did not travel at a very fast pace, they lowered previous records at every hour during the afternoon. At 6 o'clock the leaders in Philadelphia had covered 1,348 miles, which lowered the Fogler-Goullet record made in 1913 by 5 miles and 3 laps. At that time there were ten teams in the lead with the Bedell-Bedell, Thomas-Hanley, and Mitten-Anderson teams one lap behind, the Piercey-Dupuy team six laps back, and the Kopsky-Hansen team nine laps in the rear.

The record-breaking pace had its effect yesterday and two riders quit. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning George Seres of the French team withdrew because of an injured leg, and at 7 o'clock Frank Cavanagh of the Irish team dropped out. The partners of these two riders, Marcel Dupuy and Charles Piercey, made up a new team and started five laps behind the leaders. The Seres-Dupuy team was four laps behind when Seres withdrew, and the penalty of one lap which is placed against all reconstructed teams put Dupuy and Piercey five laps in the rear.

Winners with the Cue.

J. Berger and M. Abrams were the winners of the two games decided in the amateur straight-rail billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, last night. The former defeated E. Stone by the score of 50 to 48 in forty-three innings. In the second game Abrams defeated S. Hall in thirty-two innings by the score of 50 to 46.

Frank W. Boyd, the Brooklyn amateur, easily defeated Claude R. Lewis last night in the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line tournament at Keeney's Academy, in Brooklyn, by 200 to 117, in forty-five innings.

Edward Moss defeated Leonard Grossmith by a score of 250 to 242, in the play for the amateur English billiard championship, at Doyle's Academy last night. In tonight's game B. Stockdale will play J. O'Neil, this being the last game in the first round of the tournament. In the handicap pocket billiard tournament, M. Bach, with a handicap of 20, defeated L. Marsh, with a handicap of 25, by a score of 75 to 61.

Six New Horse Show Classes.

Six new classes have been added to the prize list of the American Horse Show Association's show in Madison Square Garden, Dec. 7 to 12, in aid of the Red and American White Cross war relief funds. There are now 136 classes, with prizes of $12,790 in money and forty-two cups, each to be won outright, three of $150 and twenty of $100 in value. Three of the new classes are for harness horses, to be judged "on pace and action and conformation," for money prizes in each of $50, $25, and $15. Two are for Welsh ponies—one to be shown in hand for a $50 cup given by Thomas Healey and the ponies to be under saddle in the other for a $50 cup donated by William Dupont. The third new class is a championship class for pairs of ponies taking a first or second in the regular classes, for a $100 cup. The championship is for post entries. In the other five classes the entries close with the entries on Nov. 25 with W. S. Blitz, Secretary, 35 Nassau Street.

New E. H. S. Eligibility Rules.

The new eligibility rules governing the competition in athletics of evening high school students have just been announced at the offices of the Public Schools Athletic League. They are as follows:

Students representing the evenings high schools in any athletic event whatsoever shall be amateurs according to the definition of the Amateur Athletic Union.

No pupil shall be qualified to participate in any athletic event for a school until he shall have been registered for a minimum period of thirty nights prior to the date of the games. This constitutes one-fourth of the entire term, and no pupil shall be qualified to participate at any time unless his standing in studies is satisfactory to the Principal and his percentage of attendance up to that time has not been less than 75.

McCarthy and Colin Bell Matched.

Tom McCarthy, who knocked out Jack Driscoll in quick time Monday night, will box Colin Bell at the special show tonight at the Fairmont A. C. McCarthy was substituted for Tom Kennedy, who injured his hand. It is thought to be a good shift, as McCarthy will be better able to bring out the good qualities of the champion of Australia. In the semi-final of ten rounds Tom Gibbons will box Billy Glover.

NOW MAD. SQ. GARDEN A BETTER SIX DAY RACE

BLUESTONE CHAMPION CAT.

Best Animal in the Show of Atlantic Cat Club at Waldorf Astoria.

The Atlantic Cat Club closed its annual two-day show at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, with Miss Ava L. Pollard's champion Bluestone of Tilecote, carrying off the honor of being the best cat in the show. With the pronounced high quality of the entries, the awarding of a definite best, required painstaking care on the part of the officials. After the regular awards were made Tuesday, the elimination work was begun and yesterday morning the choice went to Miss Pollard's entry, with Miss J. R. Kroeh's Kilvarock Don Leone II., as the reserve. For best female in the show Miss Laura Gould Hopkins's White Aigrette, a noted champion, was defeated, by Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's Bungalow Podgette.

The victory of Bluestone of Tilecote was well deserved, for the animal is a magnificent specimen of the blue Persian. It comes close to perfection in points and is a large animal, weighing about fifteen pounds. The cat was imported from England by Miss Pollard three years ago after it had attracted great attention to itself by victories at Crystal Palace and several other big shows. In the New York show in 1911 it won the same honor as yesterday and since then has been a consistent winner.

With only three cats entered in the show, Miss Pollard was a notable winner. Her entries took the specials for the best cat in the show, the best male cat, the best solid color, and the best kitten.

The whites did not show up so strong in this year's show, the really big prizes going to the blues, this undoubtedly being in part due to the importation into this country some four years ago of the finest blues, of which Britain could boast.

Aside from White Aigrette, Imperator was one of the whites to come into particular notice. This animal has one blue eye and the other is yellow. Aside from this the cat has all the notable points of its mother, White Aigrette, and in addition has a large striking blue head. Its sire is the blue Persian Azure Shiraz. Its owner says it got the blue from its mother and the yellow from its father. However, it has, until recently, been doing the stunt of competing in both the class for cats with yellow eyes and then facing about and going into the class for cats with blue eyes. In the present show it was in the class for odd-eyed cats. This double-eyed propensity is said to have had the cat show people worried.

Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon's entries took a goodly share of the prizes offered and she, at the same time, had the distinction of having the largest number of cats in competition. The second largest exhibitors were the Misses Champion who were also big winners.

Thomas Dog Case Adjourned.

For several hours yesterday the License Board of the American Kennel Club, composed of Chairman A. C. Wilmerding, Joseph A. Buchanan, and Ralph C. Stewart, considered the case of George S. Thomas of Hamilton, Mass., the judge accused of being a "professional killer of dogs," and was unable to reach a decision. The meeting was continued until further witnesses could be heard, and in the meantime Thomas will be permitted to officiate at the Eastern Dog Show in Boston next week, which rivals the Westminster exhibition in New York. Should a verdict at any time be rendered against Thomas, it will not be retroactive, and any decisions he may make during the time the protest against him is before the A. A. C. will be approved by the governing body.

Thomas's case has aroused much interest among followers of the show ring, for it presents many peculiar angles. Last year the American Kennel Club adopted a rule requiring that all judges at shows under its jurisdiction be strictly amateur. Thomas, who asserts he is not a professional handler but an importer of dogs, and an amateur in the sense demanded by the A. K. C. rules, was protested a short time ago on this clause. The testimony yesterday was voluminous, and was offered by half a dozen witnesses from Boston and other places, but there was little new in Philadelphia. Those closely connected with the case who will have to be heard before the License Board can render a verdict.

JOHNSON WILL TAKE M'VEY.

Black Champion Cables Acceptance of Terms for Havana Fight.

Billy Gibson, who represents a coterie of sporting promoters of Havana, received a cablegram from Jack Johnson yesterday agreeing to Gibson's terms for a fight with Sam McVey in the Cuban capital.

Gibson offered Johnson $30,000 win, lose, or draw, and 50 per cent. of the moving-picture rights, and the cable yesterday indicated an agreement with these terms. Johnson stipulated in his cable message that the fight must take place in April.

Those interested in thematch between Jess Willard and Johnson received a cable on Tuesday from Jack Curley, who is in England to arrange for a match, saying that Johnson had agreed to fight Willard somewhere on this side on March 17. McVey has been in this city for several weeks conditioning himself at the Polo A. C.

Too Much Amateur Boxing.

Amateur boxers have had too much competition in the early periods of this Fall, and now refuse to respond to the tournaments of the local amateur clubs. The Union Settlement A. C. last night was forced to abandon its advertised tournament because of the lack of entries, and on Tuesday night the Cathedral Club of Brooklyn was compelled to call it off. Even the New York A. C., which awards the best of prizes, failed to attract the "simon pures" at its last bouts. Of the hundred or more who entered the Winged Foot tournament few more than a quarter of that number appeared.

Stakes for Saratoga Racing.

Stake races, which closed last Monday for the Saratoga Spring meeting of 1915, have filled better than ever before. Over 500 horses have been nominated for the five important events which will be run next August at the Spa. Beginning with the Grab Bag Handicap, which is for two-year-olds at six furlongs, there are forty-two entries.

The United States Hotel stakes for $5,000, for two-year-olds, has 124 youngsters named, and the same number for the Grand Union Hotel stakes. Both of these rich events are at six furlongs. Eighty-two fillies have been listed for the Spinaway of $8,000, at five and a half furlongs. This is the best showing made in the race for females since 1908, the racing was in its prime. The high-water mark is reached in the $7,500 Hopeful, which closed with 134 two-year-olds nominated.

Kirberger Was Never in Doubt.

According to the assertion of L. Kirberger, who was referee of the Fordham-Vermont football game last Saturday, he rendered his decision on both of the t

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NELSON W. ALDRICH AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

In the new banking and currency system which has just been established in this country, President WILSON in his letter to Secretary MCADOO says that "the labor and "knowledge and foresight and practical experience and sagacity of "many men are embodied, who have "co-operated with unusual wisdom "and admirable public spirit. None "of them, I am sure, will be jealous "of the distribution of the praise for "the great piece of legislation upon "which the new system rests."

In any distribution of praise, in any acknowledgment of the country's debt to the builders of the Federal Reserve Banking System, the name of NELSON W. ALDRICH, lately Senator from the State of Rhode Island, must and will stand first upon the list of those to whom credit is due. Senator ALDRICH was Chairman of the National Monetary Commission, and in the work of that body he was at the laboring oar. Nothing will be withheld from his associates upon the Commission, nothing denied to them, but its Chairman was the moving force. He gave his days, his nights, and himself unsparingly to the labor of acquiring, collating, and submitting to Congress and to the country full and detailed information concerning the banking systems of the world's great commercial nations, of the fruits of their experience and of the recognized and established principles of sound banking as they had evolved and applied them. The many volumes of the Commission's report embody this information. The Aldrich bill followed. It was everywhere called the Aldrich bill. But when it was felt that such an identification with the views of any one man might be prejudicial, Senator ALDRICH magnanimously stepped aside and insisted that the measure should be known as the Commission bill. By whatever name we call it, that bill was the source and origin, it contained the spirit and substance, of the present Federal Reserve Banking act. The foundation principle of concentrating the country's banking power and of mobilizing bank reserves was embodied in that measure. It became the structure of the present act. Financiers of greatest experience believed that it would be best to establish a Central Bank. Politically that was seen to be impossible. The Federal Reserve Bank was weakened, not strengthened, by division into twelve parts, nevertheless it is a Central Bank that we have established. Without the report and the bill prepared by the National Monetary Commission Congress would have been very much at sea in legislating the new system into effect. The great creative labor was done by the Commission, that was the hardest of all. In the documents before it Congress found not merely guidance and material, but the very framework of the legislation it was preparing. Many provisions, much of the language, of the Aldrich or Commission bill were embodied in the new act.

Again, due credit and reward are not to be withheld from any of the laborers in the field. Not from CARTER GLASS or Senator OWEN, certainly not from the bankers of the country to whose priceless services and advice, given often in circumstances of extreme discouragement, the country owes the final shaping of the measure and the exclusion from it of unnumbered crudities and much false doctrine. Nor must CHARLES N. FOWLER of New Jersey be forgotten, who, we believe, was the first to urge the adoption of a federative system, patterned upon the political structure of the Government.

But NELSON W. ALDRICH will in financial history be known as the Father of the Federal Reserve Banking System. Congress with its many expert advisers prepared a better and sounder bill than the Aldrich, or as it was later known, the Commission bill, many needed changes were made. But the name of Senator ALDRICH will be associated with the new banking system as the name of HAMILTON is associated with the evolution of the currency system of Great Britain, as the name of HAMILTON is associated with the foundation of our public credit.

LEAVING THINGS ALONE.

A correspondent of The London Saturday Review urges upon the English press the duty of supplying the American press with regular articles and news, authentic in character and gratuitously submitted. This action is assumed to be necessary to counteract the efforts of the Germans "to cap- "ture and poison American public "opinion by a splendid press organiza- "tion." The correspondent writes that he already had brought his suggestion to the attention of the British Embassy, and was much disappointed by the reply he had received, which ran as follows:

> As to a British press organization from the embassy to represent our cause to American public opinion, it does not seem necessary. America is quite capable of deciding the question for herself and of gauging at their real value any German misrepresentations. THE NEW YORK TIMES has reprinted the British and the German "White Book" on the crisis side by side, and the sale has already reached 80,000, and nothing better than this could be found to show the justice of our cause.

The zealous patriot comments upon this attitude of his Government in some bitterness of spirit. It is the usual British way, he says, "leaving "things alone and allowing German "misstatements to correct them- "selves." From our side of the water this seems not only the most dignified and self-respecting but altogether the most effective method. Nothing is less adapted to alter American opinion than the hint of "influence." Nothing is more appreciated than a fair field for independent judgment. And the necessary data from England are easily accessible in a language that can be read by at least nine-tenths of our public. The British do wisely to leave things alone.

THE NEEDS OF THE ARMY.

We have made the first practical step toward garrisoning the Panama Canal defenses. It will be expensive and it will require the continual services of a large number of trained soldiers. But nobody can doubt the absolute necessity of keeping an effective military guard along the canal. The Panama troops will increase the importance of our forces beyond the seas, which include the permanent garrisons at Porto Rico and Hawaii and in the Philippines. These must be left out of account, together with the coast artillery, when we are computing the possible fighting strength of the United States Army in the field. The authorized strength at the present time is about 88,746, including officers and men. Nearly all the organizations in the army, however, are short of men, and even if they were all filled the fighting strength would not be more than 65,000. The new bowl at Yale, where the university football game is to be played next Saturday, contains seats for 70,000 spectators. The entire United States Army as it is now constituted could be placed in that arena without crowding.

A large standing army, however, is not required. But the army should certainly be maintained at all times at its full strength, and no pains should be spared to increase its efficiency. The discussion now going on in regard to the defects of our defenses against sudden war to be profitable should be kept within practical limits. We need a complete, well-trained field army always prepared for service. To obtain this we must build up all the regiments, and provide the various branches with all the essential arms and ammunition. We need an efficient reserve force. As a beginning of such a force we have at present only the National Guard, which, all told, comprises perhaps 100,000 men. These are all subject to the order of the War Department and receive more or less military training under regular army officers.

But we need a much larger reserve, and that might be obtained by reducing the term of enlistment to two years, each enlisted man to be on call thereafter for three years. Competent military judges declare that the number of enlistments would be greatly increased under that rule, and the quality of the enlisted men would be better. A good soldier can be made out of a hardy raw recruit with six months of rigorous training. Two years with the colors is enough to give any competent man a valuable military training. The Swiss system of enforced military training, for short periods, for all men probably could not be adopted in this huge country without many modifications, but with the two years' term for regular army enlistments and the awakening in every State of new interest in the National Guard, our army and its reserves could be greatly improved.

There are many plans under consideration for the establishment of a reserve. The transfer to the reserve of a recruit who has qualified in one year of service with the colors and the payment of small sums yearly to the reservists are provisions of a bill lately discussed but not acted upon in Congress. It is to be hoped that when Congress reassembles the subject of increasing our national defenses will be brought up vigorously and sanely before the Military and Naval Committees of both houses.

THE NEW YORK ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Mr. GILL of the Bricklayers' Union has frightened some of the subway contractors into stopping work lest they should be sent to jail for employing alien laborers on their contracts. The dual subway is being built as many miles of subway had been built, and yet nobody ever raised the point before. It is idle to ask why the point is raised now. Those familiar with labor troubles may have an idea, and may marvel that the trouble is not avoided in the manner in which many labor troubles are settled. Since that course is not taken the situation may be serious, although it appears absurd. The lower courts of this State have decided that it is not a criminal act to hire foreign laborers, and that the law is unconstitutional.

Moreover, there is room to doubt whether the dual subway is such a work as the law would apply to, if it were a valid law. It is plain that the subway is not a city work in such a sense as the Municipal Building, built by the city for the city alone. The dual subway is a partnership affair, constructed by two private companies for their profit in the first place, and for the city's sole account only after prior claims have been satisfied. No doubt the title is in the city, subject to a mortgage, but the first parties in interest at this stage are the operating companies, the city being in the background. It is not necessary to accept offhand opinion of the law as final. Competent authority presumably can suggest some way in which the law may be satisfied and work proceed while the point is being litigated.

It is demoralizing to think or speak of law in this manner, but there is no other recourse when the law is debased to sordid uses. It is false patriotism to make citizenship the way to a job. There are better reasons for being citizens than that. It is false humanism to make jobs by law, or to make jobs by law for limited classes, or to put jobs on any uneconomic basis. The legislators who pass such laws are untrue to their trust and corrupters of the electorate by bribery with laws instead of money. Such legislation is as unsocial as socialism itself. It is a form of protection akin to the tariff, against which the nation has set its face in the same manner that it must set its face against some labor legislation to which there is too much pointing with pride.

It may appear that Mr. GILL has overshot his mark by appealing to a law which must be repealed, if it means what he says, and is valid. By frightening the contractors into stopping work he has taken the bread from the mouths of citizens as well as aliens. He may find that the rank and file of unionists would rather work beside aliens than not work, and that they have no use for such excess of zeal as his. Perhaps Mr. GILL's greatest surprise will be that public opinion will not sustain him in stopping work upon the subways. The subways are an enterprise of such scope, and so near to the interests of so many, that whatever gets in their way must be removed unless it is of superior importance, and nothing of that sort can be suggested. Turning 18,000 men upon the streets this Winter, and stopping the completion of a $350,000,000 enterprise, upon whose construction literally billions of tax values depend, is a counsel of desperation.

To say that the subways must be built by citizens is equivalent to saying that they cannot be built at all. Aliens cannot be naturalized speedily enough to fill the places of those discharged, if they must be discharged. The Mayor's suggestion that preference might be given to citizens, and to employés of the city discharged for no fault, is reasonable enough, and is as far as it is possible to go.

A PLAGUE OF SENSELESS HATE.

From time to time there sweeps over the country a causeless, reasonless fury of bigotry. Its life is short and its subsidence complete, and we congratulate ourselves on the superior education and civilization which have made such things impossible. But in twenty or thirty years, when a new generation has grown up with its normal proportion of ignorant and narrow-minded men, the phenomenon begins a new life and repeats the same history faithfully, step by step. It wears different names: Know-Nothingism at one time, the A. P. A. at another, the Guardians of Liberty at another; but its course is always the same, and it always derives its life from the fact that large numbers of men know nothing of history.

There is a psychology of history, and students of it know that nothing is more familiar than this periodical hysteria. In our country and time it manifests itself at the expense of Catholics; but the reason for it lies in human nature, and when the time comes for the periodic recurrence the quality of the national mind and the trend of national problems in each country dictate the victims. In the days of the imaginary Popish Plot England went insane as truly as any individual ever did; the courts were as crazy as the mob; it was a wave of hysteria like the Salem witchcraft insanity in Massachusetts. The periodicity of its recurrence in Russia, with the Jews as victims, has been a familiar phenomenon of our own time.

Because we pay comparatively little attention to politics in other States, we have regarded the anti-Catholic campaign against Gov. GLYNN as a local affair. It was a part of a national wave of hysteria, which affected New York less than other States. The history of this wave in the past shows that it has always reached a certain height and then almost instantly broken to pieces. If this time it copies the past, with the same scrupulous fidelity it always has shown, it will reach its height in 1916 and be practically over by 1918.

How slight by comparison was the violence of the abominable thing in New York may be seen from a statement of Gov. Cox, the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. In an interview in The Cincinnati Enquirer he ascribes his defeat first of all to the anti-Catholic campaign; and his review of it shows that the New York madness was sanity compared with that in Ohio. Gov. Cox says that being a Protestant did not save him, for the story was circulated everywhere that he was secretly a Catholic; and where this could not gain acceptance voters were assured that he was to marry a niece of Attorney General HOGAN, the Democratic candidate for Senator, who was a Catholic, so that the Catholics would control both offices. "I have no doubt," says Gov. Cox, "that if the General has a niece she is a very charming young lady. In the first place I do not know that he has one, and in the second place, if he has, I do not know her." He continues:

> Men were hired to run through the eastern counties by automobile, using whichever one of the religious stories that best would serve the purpose.

The Guardians of Liberty indorsed the Republican candidate for Governor. HOGAN, of course, as an acknowledged Catholic, was blacklisted from the start.

There is no use in holding up our hands in horror over this saddening proof that our twentieth century enlightenment is only skin deep. The abhorrent thing must run its course as usual, but the past shows that its course will be brief. While we have it to contend with we must reckon with it and not ignore it, and wait with patience for its certain disappearance. When that happens, let us not be too proud of our enlightenment; there will be another crop of darkened minds in another thirty years, and the next generation will go through it all over again.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wish Again Helps Credulity.

It is not necessary, of course, to take very seriously the story about the giving by Capt. von MÜLLER of a captured ship to the wife of its commander. Whether he did it or not, however, he or another man in the same position might have made, or gone through the form of making, such a gift, and while one may not really believe that the transfer would stand, as against the ship's former owners, if ever the latter had a chance to bring the matter into a court of their own country, still it would be possible to make out a sort of case for its validity, at least as against anybody else elsewhere.

The contention in support of the lady's title to the vessel would probably have to rest on the assertion that after the Captain of the Emden had captured a merchantman in the course of regular and legitimate war, it became his, and he could do with it what he chose. At any rate, one of two things he might decide to do with it would be to sink it then and there. Having that right, under international law, there is a certain plausibility in the view that he could give it to whom he pleased, since that would in no way make worse the chances of the former owners for getting recompense later for their loss.

The fallacy of such reasoning probably lies in the fact that the captured ship did not belong to the Emden's Captain at all, the title, such as it was, vesting in his Government. And while he was authorized by that Government—and others—in certain circumstances to destroy the prize of war, the permissible alternative to that would be, not to give it away as his caprice or gallantry impelled, but to take it into a port where its ownership could be settled by judicial proceedings. This, of course, the Captain of the Emden could not do, away off there in the East. So, just for the sake of getting something decent and pretty into a war that contains so little except horror and destruction, one can hope, and by trying hard, almost believe, that the gift was made as reported, and that it will prove valid.

Restorers as Feared as Soldiers.

Besides expressing bitterly resentful sorrow for the mutilation of architectural monuments that has resulted from the warfare in Belgium and France, the members of the Architectural League, at their meeting this week, revealed a deep apprehension as to what might happen to the ruins of the buildings in question after the return of peace.

What they fear is that well-intentioned efforts at "restoring" the ancient structures may then be made, and they recorded betimes their conviction that nothing should be done beyond the taking of the measures necessary to prevent a further destruction of the ruins.

In other words, they demanded that the ruins be left as they are, and the reason they gave for making the demand was that nobody now alive could build in the spirit of the men of olden times, and that restoration would, therefore, be only a completion of the evil work already too well begun.

That is, of course, the general consensus of artistic opinion, and one can interpret it, according to preference, as a confession that present-day architects are inferior to their remote predecessors, or as an assertion that they are merely different. The admission would show a somewhat surprising humility, while the assertion would be rather hard to prove, owing to the difficulty there would be in demonstrating that the best of modern architecture equals that illustrated by the long-recognized masterpieces.

An Ancient Office Is Attacked.

So serious are the admissions and so grave the charges made by the President of the Manhattan Board of Coroners against the system of investigation of which he is the local head that the reader of his statement gains from it new hope that here, as elsewhere, this particular survival of conditions no longer existing may soon be swept away.

Presumably there was a time when the Coroner and his inquest were viewed with deserved respect, but for centuries both have been more often the objects of ridicule than of reverence, and it was not yesterday or the day before that about everybody except the "practical politicians" who has given the subject any thought came to the conclusion that this particular method of inquiry into suspicious or violent deaths had outlived its usefulness.

Dr. FEINBERG, in effect, repeats all of the familiar accusations as to the incompetency and inefficiency of Coroners, and he adds a few as to corruption. The recriminations directed against him by the other members of the board are interesting to the public chiefly because they amount to affirmations of his charges as to the working of the system, and their establishment as true would be only a further argument for a clean sweep and a new start on better lines.

Professional Beggars Are Around.

With the collection of money with which to relieve the desperate needs of the war's innumerable victims, there can be no desire to interfere. Even those who are somewhat anxious lest so much may go abroad that enough will not be left to meet pressing demands for help here at home, only call attention to the fact that not all of the helpless and unfortunate are in Europe, and they do not even hint at ignoring the foreign obligations.

One caution there is, however, that should and must be given to the generous and the sympathetic, and that is for them to be sure that their gifts go only to authorized and responsible collectors. Certain unscrupulous persons, as might be expected, are taking advantage of the situation created by the war to appoint themselves raisers of funds, nominally for this or that class of sufferers, but really for their own benefit. Full assurance that the money given will be properly and honestly used can be gained only by sending it, preferably by check, to the well-known Treasurers of the organizations whose activities are recorded every day in the newspapers.

Some of the agents who are going about making personal appeals are, of course, honest, but every such agent should have convincing credentials from known committees or societies, and money is worse than wasted on collectors who are unable thus to prove their good faith.

OLD CLOTHES NEEDED HERE

City's Destitute Are Suffering Because of War's Demands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every day men and women come in here at 88 Bleecker Street asking for clothes. The Applicants are destitute—nearly always just discharged from a hospital or prison and sent to us by one of our chaplains in these institutions. In order to get a new start in life they must have sufficient and decent clothes.

Our shelves used to be full of garments. Since the war broke out people have been sending so many of their old clothes to the different committees for foreign relief that now our supply for home relief is exhausted.

The need and suffering here in New York is undeniable. Will you not let me appeal through your columns for old clothes of any description? We will call at any address under 100th Street for them and be most grateful for the opportunity. Our telephone number is Spring 898.

CHARLES P. TINKER,
Superintendent N. Y. P. E. City Mission Society.
New York, Nov. 17, 1914.

NEW YORK HORSES WELL OFF.

Not Underfed or Overworked, Nor Is Check Rein Abused.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the Englishwoman from Halifax is unnecessarily disturbed about our horses. I do not myself own or use a horse, but I was raised on a horse-breeding farm and handled them much in former years. Three-fifths of the New York horses are driven without a check rein and nearly all the rest with a very loose one; most city horses are standing still more than half the time, and some are kept out of mischief by a check rein. What do you suppose a check rein is for, anyway? It is to make the horse behave himself. Most city horses stand without hitching; in like manner it is not unreasonable cruelty to tie a horse who will not do so.

As for the overhead check, it was invented about forty years ago by trotting horse trainers to keep the horse's nose up so he could breathe better and therefore go faster; incidentally, it was found that it helped the driver to hold him if he tried to run away. For the latter reason it is often used on spirited driving horses. It is easier for the horse than a powerful lever bit, and it is properly used on a high-strung or dangerous horse if it is not too tight; our lists of accidents show that there are hundreds of unsafe horses in any city.

As to the underfed and overworked horses, I wonder where she saw them. I go through ten miles of streets daily, and they are not there. As a rule the horses are plump and in good condition; some horses are in perfectly good condition when they do not show any fat, but most of our horses are fat; better nourished than the people, certainly. You see some old horses, and an old horse is not as pretty as a young one; neither is an old man for that matter, but we don't complain because we are not Coleridge. Cases of improper treatment do sometimes occur, but they are pretty sharply snapped up, and the police are always on the right side of these matters. Most of this "check-rein criticism" comes from people who don't know a rumstrap from a martingale and darken counsel by words without knowledge.

A. H. S.
Flushing, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1914.

The West Not Pro-German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your recent issues I read with interest, not to say amazement, a communication in which "C. & Po." of Chicago claims the majority of Western opinion to be pro-German. It has been my privilege recently to have traveled extensively through the States, from the Rocking to the Pacific, and to my unprejudiced mind the widespread anti-German sentiment was most impressive.

The West, like the East, has passed judgment, and, like the East, believes that autocrats must go and that victory for the Allies is the means to accomplishing this end.

A Westerner myself, and in fairly close contact with affairs of that region, I am firmly convinced that a conservative estimate would place the anti-German population at 95 per cent. at least.

WESTERNER.
Leadville, Col., Nov. 15, 1914.

THE CASE OF BELGIUM.

Prof. Chancellor Restates Some Underlying Principles of Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most of the men, both those in public station and those in private life, who are discussing the present situation in Belgium and the events and forces leading to it, seem unaware of some elementary principles of international law and of international morality. Fortunately President Woodrow Wilson is too well grounded in law and ethics to fall into this error. It is not a question of motive. There is no evidence in the arguments either of pro-Germanists or of British-French-Russian sympathizers that any of them are endeavoring to distort facts and to evade principles known to them. It is a straight and simple case of ignorance. And it is such ignorance as at this crisis is highly dangerous to the peace of the American mind.

The first forgotten principle is that Belgium as a neutral nation could not allow free passage to German troops marching against France without herself becoming thereby constructively an ally of Germany and a belligerent. In 1870, in recognition of this principle, Switzerland denied to France free transit to Algerian troops against Germany, though these troops were without arms or uniforms. In asking free passage for her troops against France in 1914, Germany asked Belgium to become her ally. The great German jurist, Bleuntschli, is only one of a dozen authorities who might be cited to this point. If Belgium had not resisted Germany in arms, France would have regarded her as one of her enemies. Germany forced Belgium to take sides.

A second forgotten principle is that when a nation is a party to a guarantee of neutrality, whether explicit or implicit, such participation guarantees only the action of the nation, and does not bind such a nation to enforce upon other nations the continued recognition of such neutrality. The independence of nations is a more complete and integral independence than that of individuals. If explicitly or implicitly the United States has ever been a party to the guarantee of Belgian neutrality, all that this means is that for ourselves we should recognize that neutrality. It might be conclusively shown that we have never guaranteed that Belgian neutrality must be recognized by Germany and Austria and Hungary. Here former President Roosevelt has fallen into pernicious error. Common sense is against any doctrine of international law that should make one nation the keeper of the consciences of other nations. The law of nature is against any undertaking by the United States to regulate the morals of Germany, of Mexico, and of such other nations as may from time to time or synchronously lose the ability to consider and parley, and in sheer default of thought and talk seize the sword. The principle is clearly set forth in all the authorities.

A third forgotten principle is that once conquered, the sovereignty of a nation is in abeyance. Pitiful as the fact is, today Belgium is a province of Germany. In actual truth there is now no independent Belgium. The millions of dollars' worth of supplies now going from America to succor Belgians is going to subjects of the Kaiser, who, with hundreds on hundreds of millions in his war chest, has no heart to relieve his own victims, now his own subjects. The Belgians merit relief no more than the grounds of mere humanity. Let not the valiant despair henceforth. But we should not pour our relief supplies into that wasted land on any theory that we are now helping an outraged neutral nation. We are simply doing what German Christianity and patriotism should be doing gladly. But the German of 1914 thinks that civilization rides upon the powder cart, not upon the shoulders of the Good Samaritan. No sentimentalism now!

It may be that Belgium will never recover independent sovereignty; but her neutrality was torn from her by the descendants of Goths and Vandals and Huns true to type. Yet for the United States to intervene with force or even the threat of force would be for us to follow the bad example of the Teuton militarists. Far better for us in aloof compassion as a Government to await the outcome. The possible results of the appearance of the United States upon the scene are too vast and terrible for us to contemplate. We cannot go abroad.

This is not to deny to the individual American the right as such or the right of Americans in organization to send goods and money to the relief of desperately wronged poor folk. Before such a tragedy the loss of even the Titanic is a small matter. Still, I am minded of what a practical farmer not far from here did as being perhaps the best possible mode of charity. He supplied three families with funds to come to Ohio for farm work.

Is it not true that America is the refuge of the wronged, the asylum of the oppressed, not the avenger of wrongs or the guarantor that wrongs shall not be committed overseas? Ohio alone has room for every surviving Belgian, and even so would not then be as densely populated as Connecticut. Belgian bravery is a good preparation for American citizenship.

W. E. CHANCELLOR,
Hoge Professor of Political Science.
University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1914.

Another "Atrocity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having saved $1,600 by many little personal sacrifices through a period of several years, I placed the sum in a trust company to receive interest of about 3 per cent., and felt delighted over the prospect of enjoying my large income of about $25 per annum. On the heels of this great joy (being discovered by the Government as a capitalist) I am assessed and must pay taxes of 1½ per cent., thus reducing my income to pretty nearly one-half of my poor little $25 per annum. I ask you, Mr. Editor, isn't this an atrocity?

M.
New York, Nov. 16, 1914.

Gifts of Surgical Supplies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We wish to acknowledge with deep appreciation and sincerest thanks, through the columns of THE TIMES, the generous contributions of surgical supplies for the American ambulance in Paris, in charge of Dr. Joseph Blake, by the following firms:

Van Horn & Sawtell.	Daggett & Ramsdell.
Larimore & Co.,	C. S. T. Timmerman.
Fraser & Co.,	Kalish Pharmacy.
F. W. Schoonmaker.	Jas. A. Hetherington.
Liggett's Drug Stores.	

Mrs. FRANCIS SHERWOOD MALE,
Mrs. CLAUDE CARPENTIER PINNEY.
New York, Nov. 12, 1914.

GLORY OF WAR.

"Singer, why are you white and sad,
And staring through the stars?"
"The friend and brother I once had
Is fallen in the Wars."

"Was he at Mons, or by the Aisne,
Or near the Flanders shore?"
"Also at Rheims, and in Lorraine,
And places many more."

"Had he no children, fair of limb?"
"Yes, he had many sons,
But most are fallen there with him,
Before the monstrous guns."

"And were the daughters of his heart
Crushed also to the sod?"
"The sun who saw their lot and part
Died maniac, cursing God."

"His wife?" "The woman lives, yet dies
Daily, and with the grace
Men say befits her sacrifice,
As it befits her race."

"What was her race, and your friend's rank?
Was he of the first line?
And was he Briton, Russ or Frank,
Or from beside the Rhine?"

"Ah, many thousand times untold
My friend was each of these,
And went from mart or forge or fold,
To drown in red, red seas!"

ADELAIDE ADAMS.

UNSHACKLING BUSINESS.

New Inventions, Not Legislation, Are Doing It, G. W. Perkins Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me an interesting coincidence that President Wilson's letter to Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hewitt's statement on new wonders in wireless should appear side by side on the front page of your issue of this morning.

In Mr. Wilson's letter he again refers to his favorite theory of emancipating business and setting up a new freedom along the lines of competition and returning business to the conditions in vogue in the days of our forefathers. In this President Wilson says he sees a new America. It seems to me that in Mr. Hewitt's promise of wireless wonders there is far more hope for a new America than in anything the President says in his letter, and that in what the President says there is grave cause for concern as to whether we as a country are to be allowed to make proper use of the wireless wonders that Mr. Hewitt promises.

Of course, we all agree with the President that we should be optimistic and do everything we legitimately can to improve our depressed trade condition. At the same time we must not overlook the fact that such upturn as has come in business is largely due to the misfortunes of our fellow-men in Europe and in no sense due to the recent development on our part of sound economic policies. One of the great difficulties with the present Administration and many of our men in public life is that they are still thinking of and harping on the economics that they learned a quarter of a century ago from textbooks written in the day of the ox team and the sailing vessel; while the business men of today have to deal in the most practical sort of way with economics that have to do with steam and electricity, with the telephone and the wireless.

In his letter Mr. Wilson says that monopoly is doomed. Men of the economic school of a quarter of a century ago seem utterly unable to grasp the difference between monopoly and an Interstate corporation that is large enough to do business economically and efficiently with capital large enough to reach out and secure our share of the commerce of the world.

Mr. Wilson speaks with many well-rounded but vague phrases of the happy hunting ground we are about to enter upon, but I fail to see anything that points out clearly and distinctly wherein the real practical difficulties surrounding business in this country as it relates to Government have been removed during the Wilson Administration. The Sherman law stands exactly where it did; the Clayton bill in place of clarifying the Sherman law has befogged it and provided new and golden opportunities for lawsuits and lawyers. No man has any more idea today how he can do business on a large scale without being in danger of going to jail than he had a year ago or three years ago. From all that can be learned of the new freedom, it is simply a programme to take us back to the competitive methods that gave us the sweat shop, child labor, and all the shockingly inhuman conditions that were imposed on men, women and children in shops and factories.

The great battle has been between such theories as President Wilson advances and such practical inventions as Messrs. Morse, Edison, Hewitt, Marconi and a host of others have placed in the hands of business men. How much longer is this tug-of-war to continue? It is high time that we as a people woke up and stopped this everlasting theoretical discussion. The tariff did not make the corporation possible. Control of money did not make the corporation possible. Improved intercommunication did make the corporation possible and necessary. If we want business done as our forefathers did it, there is just one way to bring it about, viz., by passing a law making it a criminal offense to use steam or electricity for transporting messages or commodities. Do this and leave the tariff and currency situation where they were and corporations would dissolve automatically the day after such a law was passed. A simple little law like that would take us back to the days of our forefathers, restore the conditions of trade that then existed, and we would be done with all this nonsensical talk about new freedom.

Confounding of monopoly with mere bigness and with co-operation is one of the gravest mistakes some of our so-called statesmen have been making. Monopoly is not the question. Private monopoly, if it exists anywhere, can be reached by the common law. The question is as to so regulating and controlling large interstate industrial business enterprises that they may be made to serve the people wisely and well, that the good that is in them may be preserved and the evil in them eradicated. If anything has been done in this direction during the Wilson Administration, I for one have failed to note it.

Every day we are given some new invention that tends to greater centralization in society and business. If Mr. Hewitt's prediction is right, that we can presently talk between our cities without even the use of a wire, how are you going to prevent men from extending their business from one city to another and co-operating even more closely in the future than they have in the past?

It is inventions like this that unshackle business, that give us a new freedom, a great expansion, and it is perfectly ridiculous to try to buck against it. There is only one way to stop it, viz.: by making it a penal offense to use the telegraph, the telephone or the wireless. The quicker we, as a people, begin to wake up to this and begin to regulate the actions of men in the management of interstate and international industrial units so as to preserve to the people the good that these large units can confer and eradicate the evils which they can practice, the quicker we will bring the bread and permanent prosperity to which this country is entitled, both in its domestic and foreign trade.

GEORGE W. PERKINS.
New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

An Admirer of President Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am only a grandmother and not even a suffragette—"mere" man-made laws having well served my needs for sixty years—so for these reasons my opinion may be considered of little value, but I should like to say a word in favor of our President. The reports of the awful European war should make the North American people realize and appreciate what Mr. Wilson saved this nation with regard to Mexico. Had a certain gallant, impressive Colonel, who is ever before the public eye, been at the helm, the flower of the United States of America would have strewn the bloody battle grounds of Mexico, even as has that of England, France, and Belgium those of the European Continent.

How courageously has Mr. Wilson met every situation—notably the recent one with the "called gee'man" of Boston? Mr. Wilson has "served his country for his country's good," and should be re-elected for the sake of the welfare of its people, regardless of politics, sex, color, or condition. He should be elected by acclamation, and had I as many votes as years I should give them all to him.

M. J. F.
New York, Nov. 18, 1914.

METROPOLITAN LIFE IS TO MUTUALIZE

Plan to Place Control of $40,000,000 Surplus in Policyholders' Hands.

WITHDRAWS $2,000,000 STOCK

President Hegeman Says Price, $6,000,000 Is a Fair One—Directors and Stockholders Approve.

President John R. Hegeman submitted to the policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday a plan for the complete reorganization of the concern as a mutual company. The plan, which already has the approval of the Board of Directors and the promised approval of the stockholders, means the end of the control of the Metropolitan Life and its $40,000,000 surplus by a handful of Directors and the placing of that control in the hands of the 14,500,000 policy holders.

In order to effect the change, the company will have to secure the consent of a majority of the 1,250,000 holders of policies amounting to $1,000 or more who have been insured in the company for at least one year. Letters signed by President Hegeman were sent to these holders yesterday, outlining the proposed plan and calling for a meeting at 1 Madison Avenue on Dec. 28. Meantime the stockholders, most of whom have already passed favorably on the plan as Directors, will meet on Dec. 4 and signify their formal approval. Under the Armstrong law the company will have to obtain the final consent of the State Superintendent of Insurance before the change can go into effect.

The reasons which led up to the decision to mutualize are not made clear in President Hegeman's letter. It outlines merely the Directors' plan and sets forth the advantages which the policy holders will derive. These advantages are enumerated as follows:

Policy Holders to Control.

The absolute control of the management by the policy holders.

The safeguarding of the company for all time against schemes for obtaining stock control and for using such control to exploit the assets and income of the company. The retirement of the stock avoids that peril.

The conversion of all the non-participating policies, except those excluded in accordance with provisions of law, into participating policies. The savings and surplus will belong to the policy holders, and their distribution, except the part held for the security of the policy holders, will under mutualization be equitably made for the benefit of the policy holders.

The mutualization plan, which has been under consideration by the Board of Directors for many weeks, is a carefully worked out scheme for the disposal of the company's $6,000,000 of capital stock. Briefly, it provides that this stock, worth $2,000,000 at a par value of $25 a share, shall be bought back by the company for $6,000,000. President Hegeman's letter says:

> The Directors of the company believe that the price proposed to be paid for the stock is a fair one. The following are some of the elements that constitute the value of the stock in the hands of the present holders: The payment of the dividend of 7 per cent. is assured from year to year beyond peradventure. The stock is therefore, practically speaking, a permanent 7 per cent. investment, which gives a yield on such value much above par. It has an additional value because of the control which it gives of the constitution of two-thirds of the membership of the Board of Directors. Another element of value is the provision of the charter which adds the net surplus of the Industrial Department to the capital upon which it is added as security for the policy holders. Under these circumstances an addition of $50 to the par value of each share as a consideration for surrender would seem to be entirely fair, just, and reasonable. There is no doubt that a much larger price could have been obtained by the present stockholders if they had been willing to sell to men seeking control of the company for their own benefit, but that they have refused to do.

The $6,000,000 is to be raised by an appropriation out of the company's surplus, which amounts to $40,000,000. It will be deposited with the New York Trust Company, at 26 Broad Street, through which payments will be made to the shareholders.

Dividends Are Suggested.

It was said yesterday that there would still be enough surplus left after the stockholders had been paid to form a good-sized melon if the policy holders should favor declaring dividends. Under a mutual system, it was said, they would have the power to do what they pleased with this extra surplus, so long as they conformed with the law governing the amount of surplus required to be carried. Various methods of mutualization are provided for by the Armstrong law, and the policy holders will determine which they want after the meeting on Dec. 28.

As a majority live in remote parts of the country and Canada, a system of proxies has been arranged so that none need lose his vote. The directors have named John Hallock and John W. Herbert as proxies to vote in favor of the plan, and Edgar A. Bradwell and Edwin A. Stevens as proxies to vote against it. The policy holders have only to designate which pair they wish to have represent them at the meeting.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was founded in this city forty-seven years ago, and ranks today among the foremost insurance companies in the world. Its employes number 15,000, and its outstanding insurance amounted last year to $2,816,000,000. It has nearly 13,000,000 small or industrial policy holders. Under the mutual plan, these holders will have an equal vote in the election of directors and management of the company's business.

The present directors, in addition to Mr. Hegeman, are Thomas L. James, Edward G. Wallace, Joseph P. Knapp, Haley Fiske, George H. Gaston, Benjamin DeF. Curtiss, James H. Craig, George B. Woodward, John R. Hegeman, Jr., Thomas H. Hubbard, John W. Hollenback, William H. Crocker, Henry Olleselhemer, Morgan J. O'Brien, Frederick H. Ecker, Robert W. de Forest, Sir William Mackenzie, Richard Major, John Anderson, Alanson B. Houghton, Dr. John H. Huddleston, Walter C. Humstone, Alexander P. W. Kinnan,

MISS WATT, BRIDE OF BEVERLY KEATOR

Daughter of Mrs. Thomas Lister Watt Married in St. Thomas's—The Attendants.

PINKNEY HOME RECEPTION

Candles Burned in 130-Year-Old Mansion of Bride's Grandaunt at Seventh Ave. and 140th St.

The wedding of Beverly Keator, a grandson of the late Mrs. Theodore Moss, and Miss Anna Pinkney Watt, a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Lister Watt, and a grandniece of the late Miss Mary Goodwin Pinkney, took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening in St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

The bride walked up the nave with her elder brother, Thomas L. Watt, Jr., who gave her in marriage. She wore a satin gown having a short skirt, with a tulle tunic, finished by a wide band of point face, and a kimono bodice of point lace, covered with tulle and having long tulle sleeves. There was a long satin court train, and the veil, of old point lace, had been handed down through many generations. It was held to her coiffure by a close band of silver, and at each side rose a spray of orange blossoms. The bride carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The gowns of the attendants showed the racing colors, pink and blue, of the bride's father.

Miss Grace Watt was her sister's maid of honor. Her blue charmeuse gown was covered with a tunic of pink tulle caught on one shoulder and again at the side with a garland of small pink roses. On the other shoulder was a knot of pearls with pendants. The bridesmaids were the Misses Eva Ingersoll Brown, a granddaughter of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll; Marie Louise Steinway, Dorothy Kenyon, and Gertrude Watson. Their pink charmeuse frocks had draped pink tulle tunics and were fashioned like that of the maid of honor. All carried loose clusters of pink roses over their undraped arms. Neither the bride nor her attendants wore gloves.

Mr. Keator's best man was his brother, Randall Keator, and the ushers were Matthew I. Ely, Emanuel Lopez, Jr., James L. Watts, a brother of the bride, and Warren and Morris Kinney.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends at the old estate of Mary Goodwin Pinkney at 140th Street and Seventh Avenue, which was opened for the occasion. This old homestead was built in 1784 and stood in the middle of what is now Seventh Avenue until that thoroughfare was cut through and the house was moved about 200 feet.

The bride and bridegroom stood in the large entrance hall against a background of palms and white and colored chrysanthemums, brought from the Scarsdale home of Mrs. Watt. The lighting was by candles and lamps, and the heating by stoves, the furniture is antique, and many old family portraits and hand embroidered scenes hang on the walls. Some of the old bronze lamps are unique, and the few asked to the reception found themselves in a thoroughly old-time setting.

The old wooden mansion and the ground on which it stands, together with other property, amounting in all to more than $2,500,000, were bequeathed to Thomas Lister Watt, the father of yesterday's bride, by his aunt, Miss Mary Goodwin Pinkney. The Watts, have, however, made their home in Scarsdale in the house formerly occupied by James Fenimore Cooper, and when in New York, lived at the Lorraine.

After a brief honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Keator will occupy Mr. Keator's home at Scarsdale.

BRIDE'S FATHER OFFICIATES

Miss Antoinette Clearwater Married to G. W. Plitt in Elmhurst.

Miss Antoinette Clearwater, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. K. Clearwater, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Elmhurst, Queens Borough, was married yesterday afternoon in her father's church to George W. Plitt, a lawyer, of 84 Nassau Street, Manhattan. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom, was followed by a reception at the parsonage.

The bride was attired in white satin and carried a large bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor, Miss Lillian Clearwater, the bride's sister, wore yellow satin, and carried yellow roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Marion Weller of Brooklyn, and Miss Martha Emmons of Manhattan, were attired in pink satin, and carried gilded baskets containing pink roses. Godfrey W. Plitt, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Ernest B. Plitt and W. Irving Plitt, brothers of the bridegroom; Vivian Woodward, and Chauncey Nichols.

The Rev. Dr. Clearwater officiated at the church ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Plitt will spend their honeymoon at Asheville, N. C., and will be at home to their friends in their new home in Hempstead after Jan. 8 next.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Gwendolin Condon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon, and Philip D. Armour, the elder son of Mrs. Patrick Valentine, by her first husband, the late Philip D. Armour, will take place at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 8, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and will be followed by a reception at the Condon residence, 26 East Seventy-sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Joseph Moon (Miss Dorothy Wilde) of St. Louis, who were married in June and went abroad, were the guests of the Duchess de Talleyrand in France when the war was declared. They have returned to New York, and are spending a few days at the St. Regis before going to their St. Louis home.

Miss Amey Aldrich and Chester Holmes Aldrich have taken for the Winter the house of Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler at 125 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blanchard Ames of Boston, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Donaldson, to Ensign Richard Byrd, Jr., U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Byrd of Virginia.

The wedding of Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown and Edmund S. Twining, Jr., will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, and will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 56 East Fifty-second Street.

The marriage of Miss Sara Devereux Ogden, daughter of Mrs. John R. Ogden, and Allen Johnstone Henry of Philadelphia, will be solemnized at 5:30 this afternoon, in the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, Eighty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Allen L. Briggs on Nov. 10 in Vienna, Austria, where Capt. Briggs is military attaché to the American Embassy. Mrs. Briggs is a sister of Mrs. George G. Bourne of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, who spent the season at Lyndhurst, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, will open their town residence, 579 Fifth Avenue, on Dec. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baylies Sanford and Miss Genevieve Leland Sanford of The Byways, Lawrence, L. I., have taken an apartment at 829 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse P. Whiton Stuart, (Miss Mary Ogden,) who sailed last Summer for Italy, and intended to spend the Winter in Rome, returned Tuesday on the French liner Hudson.

MRS. WHITNEY'S ART PRIZES

Exhibition in Her Studio for Relief of French Artists' Families.

To aid the "Fraternite des Artistes" of Paris, a society formed for the relief of the families of artists in France, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, has completed arrangements to give a second art exhibition in her studio at 8 West Eighth Street, in January, and has offered prizes of more than $1,200 for competition in architecture, sculpture, and painting.

The prizes include in the series for sculpture and architecture, first prize, $200, to be divided equally between sculptor and architect; second prize, $100, to be divided equally between sculptor and architect; subject a mantelpiece for the chief room in an actors' clubhouse. First prize for sculpture, $150; second prize, $100; third prize, $50; subject "The Struggle," a group of not more than three figures cast in plaster.

First prize for decorative painting, $100; second prize, $50; third, $25; subject, "Philosophy"; a design for a decoration to be placed in a lecture hall; prize for painting and architecture; first prize, $150, to be divided equally between painter and architect; second prize, $100, to be divided equally between the winners; subject, "Sketch for Decoration of Dining Room."

Prize for sculpture; for students only who are registered in art schools or who are assisting artists: First, $75; second, $50; third, $30; fourth, $25; fifth, $20. Subject, a single figure representing Youth.

The jury of awards comprises Paul Chalfin, Howard G. Cushing, William A. Delano, C. Grafft La Farge, Paul Manship, J. Alden Weir, and James E. Fraser.

J. SPEAR, JR., WEDS ACTRESS

Wealthy Philadelphia Divorcee Marries Miss Helen Moyer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Announcement of the marriage of James Spear, Jr., of this city and Miss Helen Moyer, actress, in New York, aroused interest in local club circles here, where Mr. Spear is widely known. He is 35 years old and was divorced five years ago from Mrs. Lee Henry Spear, a Southern girl noted for her beauty.

They have a daughter, Louise Henry Spear, 10 years old, who, in 1912, was placed in the custody of her mother. Mrs. Spear has remarried, and is now Mrs. Henry Robertson of Baltimore. Litigation in this city two years ago resulted in the little girl being assured an annual income of $5,000 a year from the estate of her grandfather, James Spear, Sr., Mr. Spear has an annual income from $669,531 of his father's estate.

MISS WILSON'S WEDDING.

Plans for the Marriage of Francis Wilson's Daughter and R. A. Bliss.

The wedding of Miss Adelaide Wilson, the daughter of Francis Wilson, the actor, and Mrs. Wilson, and Russell Adams Bliss, a son of the late Robert Bliss, and Mrs. Susan Handy Bliss, will take place at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, 24 Gramercy Park. The Rev. Townsend Russell will perform the wedding ceremony.

Miss Wilson's maid of honor will be Miss Katherine Browne of New Rochelle, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Winifred Ferens of Tenafly, N. J., and Elizabeth Krotel, a daughter of Magistrate Paul Krotel. Little Miss Olivia Sterner, a daughter of Albert Sterner, will be the flower girl.

Arthur Bliss will be his brother's best man. There will be no ushers. Only seventy-five guests have been asked to the wedding, but there will be a large reception.

DINNER FOR M. BRIEUX.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler Entertain at Their Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler gave a dinner last night at their home, 60 Morningside Drive, for M. Brieux of the French Academy and the members of the Academy of Arts and Letters.

More than 500 invitations were issued for the reception which followed the dinner, the members of the Academy of the National Institute of Arts being among the guests.

Ed. C. Ely Gives Bachelor Dinner.

Edward Chappell Ely of 128 West Seventy-second Street, who is to marry Mrs. Sarah L. C. Pollock of 230 Riverside Drive tomorrow afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the University Club.

Dean William M. Grosvenor, a cousin of Mr. Ely, is to officiate at the wedding. Mrs. Grosvenor Ely of Norwich, Conn., is to be the bride's only attendant, and Grosvenor Ely will be best man. A large reception will follow the church ceremony at the Hotel Gotham.

Among Mr. Ely's guests at his dinner were Thomas Blagden, Jr.; Henry W. Goddard, Paul B. Welles of Scranton, Penn.; Francis E. Walton of Brooklyn, Douglas A. Green of Pottsville, Penn., and Franklin W. Glazier of South Glastonbury, Conn., who are to serve as his ushers, and Grosvenor Ely.

Festival of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Autumn festival of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament will be held for three days, beginning today, in the auditorium, 159 East Seventy-sixth Street, and is to be opened this afternoon with a large reception in the Japanese tea room. There will be general dancing and many interesting features. On Saturday evening a dinner will be held. The festival is held in connection with the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, Seventy-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Some of the patronesses are Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Mrs. Allan Ryan, Miss Annie Leary, Countess de Laugie-Villars, Mrs. Jacob Phillips, Mrs. Herbert Bosch, Mrs. E. Casanova Schroen, Mrs. Austin Wakeman, Mrs. Dolores Heide, Mrs. Jane D. Noyes, Miss Eliza Lummis, Miss Rosalie O'Brien, and Miss Katherine McCann.

Wed and Sail for South America.

The wedding of Miss Erma Helen Hess, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Hess of 818 Lexington Avenue, and Harry Cohn of this city took place yesterday forenoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Stephen S. Wise officiated. Only the immediate relatives were present. At noon Mr. and Mrs. Cohn sailed for South America on their bridal trip. On their return they will reside at the Manhattan Square Hotel.

Miss Latson to Wed C. T. Young, Jr.

The engagement of Miss Helen Latson, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Almet R. Latson of Brooklyn, and Charles T. Young, Jr., has been announced. Mr. Young is the second son of Mrs. Charles Titus Young of Brooklyn and the late Mr. Young, who was President of the National City Bank for many years.

MARIMELLO—ALLEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Marimello of Nashville, Tenn., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Madeline Montrose Marimello, to Warren Twombly Allen of Tuxedo, N. Y. The wedding is to take place on Dec. 24.

NEUBERGER—ALSBERG.

Mr. and Mrs. David Neuberger of 911 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Neuberger, to Albert G. Alsberg, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Alsberg of 495 West End Avenue. The wedding will take place this Winter.

To and From Europe.

Among the passengers booked to leave today for Copenhagin on the United States are:

Dr. George Arndt, Walter L. Bower, Albert K. Dawson, Otto R. Erklin, H. W. Hansen, Dr. Anton Tohlman, and W. Peterson.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from London via the West Indies on the Trent were:

Miss Maria Davidson, Mrs. M. Evans, S. Franklin, Gilbert Hone, Guy M. Howland, F. H. Mercer, J. Simon, and T. E. Ward.

'LOHENGRIN' SUNG AT METROPOLITAN

First Performance of a German Opera Given with a Familiar Cast.

MME. GADSKI THE ELSA

Her Interpretation Still Retains Much of Its Wistfulness and Ardor—Mr. Urlus in Title Role.

Heinrich der Vogler.....Carl Braun
Lohengrin .....Jacques Urlus
Elsa von Brabant.....Johanna Gadski
Friedrich von Telramund.....Hermann Weil
Ortrud .....Margaret Ober
Der Heerrufer des Konigs..Arthur Middleton

The second night at the Opera House this season brought forward members of the German wing of the company and the first opera of the German repertory. It was Wagner's "Lohengrin." The performance is one of the most familiar that is offered to the patrons of the Metropolitan, for all the characters in the cast except the comparatively subordinate part of the King's herald were taken by singers who were seen and heard in them last season, and some of them for several seasons before.

Mme. Gadski's Elsa is perhaps one of the most familiar of her interpretations; an interpretation that has been heard and admired for many seasons at the Opera House. It keeps unimpaired many of its most beautiful and characteristic qualities. It still retains even much of its maidenly wistfulness and ingenuous ardor. It is beautiful in voice; yet it seemed last evening that some of her phrasing was shorter than of yore—perhaps the inevitable fate that overtakes all Elsas.

Mr. Urlus's Lohenrin has dramatic quality and also an overstrenuousness of voice. Two of the most recent additions to the cast are among the best. Mme. Ober as Ortrud, whose beautiful voice is put at the service of an intensely dramatic conception of the part, and Mr. Braun as the King, one of the finest of the German singers of the company in both voice and style. Hermann Weil's Telramund is an admirable dramatic impersonation unfortunately less admirable in voice.

The new member of the company, Mr. Arthur Middleton, made a favorable impression as the herald. His voice is of good quality and ample power, wherefore it was a mistake on his part to attempt to force still greater power from it unnecessarily and its detriment. Mr. Middleton will doubtless have a better opportunity to show what he can do in dramatic impersonation before the season is ended.

Of the orchestra and chorus much praise is to be spoken, as well as of Mr. Hertz's vigorous conducting.

HUSBAND NOT A HERO NOW.

Mrs. Lake Sues for Divorce Man Who Saved Her at a Fire.

Marie Ziegler Lake began suit for a divorce from her husband, Henry Steers Lake, in this county on Nov. 4. The papers were sealed and nothing was known of the action until yesterday when a general denial to all of the allegations made in the complaint was filed with County Clerk Schneider.

Mr. Lake is well known in this city. He is a member of the Lotos, Jekyl Island, New York Athletic, and other clubs. It was while he was a student in Paris that he met his wife.

Mr. Lake lived at the Hotel Du Jardin in Paris. One night in 1898 there was a cry of fire in the hotel and the guests were alarmed by the odor of smoke. Mr. Lake ran out into the hall and was nearing the main entrance to the hotel when he heard a cry and saw a handsome young woman stumbling down the staircase.

He ran to her and picking her up in his arms sped for the door. Mr. Ziegler, the proprietor of the hotel, stopped him and with a cry of "that's my daughter," took the young woman from Mr. Lake's arms. On Oct. 27, 1898 Mr. Lake and Miss Ziegler were married in the Eglise de l'Oratorie.

Mr. Lake and his wife spent a good deal of their time in this city. Mrs. Frederick Baker, Mr. Lake's mother, sometimes entertained them. Their home was at 27 East Seventy-sixth Street. In July, 1910, Mrs. Lake lost a bag of jewels while on her way to Lenox and there was much excitement over the incident.

SEEK TO BREAK BAILEY WILL

Circus Men Testify in Behalf of Showman's Nephews.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The taking of testimony in an attempt to break the will of the late Mrs. Ruth Louisa Bailey, whose husband was James A. Bailey of Barnum & Bailey, began here today before Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court. The contest suit was brought by Mrs. Anna Isabel Hutchinson, sister of Mrs. Bailey, who alleges that her brother, J. T. McCaddon, unduly influenced Mrs. Bailey to leave her an annual income of only $10,000 and to cut off her two sons, Charles and Fred Hutchinson, without a cent. Mrs. Hutchinson's complaint is that she and her sons were high in Mrs. Bailey's favor until McCaddon's counter-influence prevailed shortly before Mrs. Bailey's death.

John Ringling of Ringling Brothers, who purchased the Barnum & Bailey circus, and Louis E. Cook, for forty-five years general agent for the Bailey circus, testified in Mrs. Hutchinson's behalf. A deposition made by Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," in support of Mrs. Hutchinson was read also. Cook testified that he had heard Mrs. Bailey speak of Charles and Fred Hutchinson as "her boys" and express the hope that they might succeed in the show business.

In his deposition Col. Cody said he had often heard James A. Bailey express confidence in Charles Hutchinson. Harriet Simpson, who was a dressmaker for Mrs. Bailey, testified that "the Hutchinson boys were like sons to Mrs. Bailey."

Frederick Preston Search's Recital.

Frederick Preston Search, an American 'cellist from the West, gave his first New York recital last night in Aeolian Hall. Among the numbers on his programme were an Aria and a Sonata in G minor of his own composition, besides the first movement from a Concerto by Julius Klengel and several smaller numbers. Robert Raymond Lippitt, the accompanist, played as a solo number Grieg's Ballade in G minor. Mr. Search did not exhibit last night any great gifts as a player; indeed, his technical accomplishment was not equal to playing the display passages of the concerto with ease. Nor in the matters of taste and feeling did he rise above the commonplace.

Elected to Arts and Letters.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters, which recruits its membership from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and is to have a joint meeting with the institution in New York today, completed its membership of fifty at its annual meeting yesterday by electing Cass Gilbert, architect, and William Roscoe Thayer, editor of The Harvard Graduates' Magazine and author of books on Italian history.

HAVEMEYER PICTURES SOLD

Josef Stransky Buys "Bathers Surprised" for $310.

Josef Stransky, leader of the Philharmonic Orchestra, was one of the purchasers at the sale of pictures from the residence of the late Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer at the American Art Galleries, last evening, paying $310 for Hans Makart's "Bathers Surprised."

The work of the Austrian painter is a large picture, 46x94 inches, a woodland scene, the bathers, women and children, in the stream in the foreground, surprised by a tiger. It was considered one of the bargains of the evening.

"Landscape Near Fontainebleau," by Léon Richet, brought one of the top prices of the evening, going to Seaman, agent, for $400. "Return of the Fishing Boats," by Andreas Achenbach, also brought $400, going to Arthur Heller. The last picture, by the same artist and of equal importance, said Mr. Kirby, went to John Wanamaker at the A. T. Stewart sale for $2,450. A large picture by the Polish artist, Jarosiav Cermák, "An Episode of a Massacre in Syria," a Christian woman from whom the last remnant of drapery had been torn, carried away in the arms of a dark-bearded Moslem, was exhibited in the Crystal Palace in New York in 1856. It went to F. H. Fry for $350. "The Young Musician," one of the most attractive pictures of the collection, a little barefooted girl, with a violin in her arms, sitting on a stone bench, by Diogene Ulysse Napoleon Maillart, went to Nathan D. Bill for $350.

J. B. Wilbour made a number of purchases. "On the Farm," by Otto von Thoren, $110; "The Intruder," by Verlat, $300; "Cattle in Stream," Chris Huber, $105; "Good Friendship," Franz Rumpler, $145, and "Market at Evening," by Petrus van Schendel, $110. A painting by Alfred Stevens, the Belgian artist, "The Last Resort," a visit to a money-lender, went to Henry Schultheis for $200, and "The Ford," by Eduard Schleich, to the same buyer for $260. "The Bread Winners," by Eugene Feyen, brought $170, and Rudolph H. und Johannes Kepler im Niederzimmer," by Julius Victor Berger, $150, both going to Hugo H. Pieser.

The returns for the evening were $6,756 and the total for the sale to date $31,568.

In the afternoon at the Havemeyer residence Henry Osborne paid $115 for a pair of gilt ormolu and bronze andirons and $6 for an old spinning wheel. C. F. Stromeyer paid $175 for a carved ebony bedroom suite with chiseled brass mounts, nine pieces in all, with the blue silk and satin hangings of the high post bedstead. Mrs. Samuel Thorn was one of the purchasers. The sale will be continued this afternoon at the Havemeyer house, 2 Madison Avenue, at Thirty-eighth Street.

NEW TRIAL NOT DENIED.

What Supreme Court Actually Did in Case of Albert Freeman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday that the Supreme Court of the United States had denied a new trial to Albert Freeman of New York, was erroneous. The Supreme Court on Monday passed upon certain questions certified to it by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in connection with a movement to have reopened in the District Court the case of Mr. Freeman, who, with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William G. Morton, was convicted of conspiracy and misuse of the mails.

The point at issue hinged upon the plea of Mr. Freeman's counsel that a member of the petit jury that tried Mr. Freeman had also served on the Grand Jury that investigated his actions. The Supreme Court held that the District Court could not set aside its own verdict after the term in which the verdict was entered. The result will be that the case will procede to hearing before the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the case is now pending.

Temple Jars Sold for $66.

Temple jars from the collection of Charles Lechevrel of Normandy, France, went to A. C. Morse at the Anderson Galleries for $66 yesterday, and a large white ornamental jade vase was bought by G. Bissing for $16. A rock crystal incense burner went to the Ki Chong Yum Company for $21. The returns for the day's sale were $1,318. The sale will be continued this afternoon and evening.

Dinner for Miss Peterson, Debutante

Mrs. Frederick Peterson gave a dinner of twenty-four covers, followed by a theatre party last night at the Colony Club for her debutante daughter, Miss Frederika Peterson. The guests included the Misses Edith Sloan, Margaret La Farge, Grace D. and Helen B. Pierce, Vera Cravath, Polly Platt, Susette Herter; also John Crosby Brown, John Alden Cook, Philip L. Dodge, Theodore Jessup, Herbert L. Bodman, Frederick Delleubaugh, James A. Boker, and Thayer Iacacci.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, Dr. and Mrs. Peterson will entertain at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Fete and Tea Dance for Red Cross.

A Red Cross fête and tea dance is to be given at Chiro's, 6 East Forty-sixth Street, on Saturday afternoon. The entire proceeds are to be given to the Red Cross Society. Among those who will dance are Miss Marion Morgan and A. Baldwin Sloane, Miss Bertha Knight, who will appear in character dances; Miss Joan Sawyer, Miss Nora Harris, and Effingham Pinto.

CITY BREVITIES.

Franz Grabowski of Noroton, Conn., was yesterday committed to the Tombs in General Sessions after being indicted for murder in the first degree. He is charged with the killing of George W. Rogers, a Grand Army veteran.

St. George's Club, the men's organization of St. George's Church on Stuyvesant Square, will hold its annual minstrel show at Terrace Garden tomorrow night.

A ball in aid of the Italian Hospital Building Fund will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 4. Half the proceeds will be given to the American Red Cross.

Joseph Pfans, an employe of James G. Johnson & Co., millinery dealers of 653 Broadway, yesterday hid himself in a packing case and procured information which led to the arrest of Michael Sadrianna of Carlstadt, N. J., who pleaded guilty to the theft of $200 worth of ostrich feathers. Agelina Picconi of 149 Sullivan Street was charged with receiving the stolen goods.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Oscar Hammerstein's Lexington Avenue Opera House, which closed last Saturday night after a few months devoted to moving pictures and short bits from grand opera, was leased yesterday to the Lotogo Amusement Company to be used as a vaudeville and moving picture theatre. The rental is said to be $75,000 yearly.

The opening of the Princess Theatre, announced for Saturday night, has been postponed until next Tuesday night.

The first performance of "What It Means to a Woman" has been postponed until Saturday night at the Longacre Theatre.

Mike Donlin is going into vaudeville, and will appear at the Palace Theatre next week with Marty McHale of the Yankees. The pair will sing and dance.

Seventy cadets, ranging in age from 10 to 14 years, sons of members of the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, attended yesterday's performance at the Hippodrome.

Kenneth Douglas, who is playing the leading role in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" at the Lyric Theatre, will appear with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the benefit at the Park Theatre on Dec. 6.

A motion picture of Singer's midgets, who are appearing in the Loew theatres, was made yesterday afternoon and will be used in theatres in that circuit to advertise the coming of the little people.

On Nov. 30, following the engagement of Harry Lauder at the New York Theatre, that playhouse will return to the fold of movie theatres with a film of "Damon and Pythias."

William A. Brady has gone to St. Louis to begin rehearsals of the new play in which Grace George is to return to New York on Christmas night.

Thomas Allen Rector, the American dancer who tangoed his way around the world, returned to New York from Manila yesterday. His trip took just one year.

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BRENTANO'S

Fifth Avenue and 27th Street, New York

CARNEGIE DOUBTS HE'LL GO TO HEAVEN

But Hopes Efforts to Aid Men Will Help Him, He Tells Foundation.

TRUSTEES PLAN NEW WORK

Hospitals and Normal Colleges May Be Taken Up — Reports on Year's Inquiries.

Andrew Carnegie said yesterday that he hoped to get to Heaven through his attempts to be of service to his fellow men, but that he had his doubts about it. He made the statement before the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation at their ninth annual meeting in the Foundation offices at 576 Fifth Avenue. All of the twenty-four members of the board attended, except Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, who was ill.

"In this dark hour of civilization when so large a part of humanity in engaged in tearing down what has been done," said Mr. Carnegie, "when even the university teachers of various countries lend their names to a programme of destruction, it is comforting to have a body of men, drawn from all parts of the United States and Canada, giving their best thinking to the effort to build up, not to destroy, to conserve, not to tear down.

"I am glad to have had the privilege of starting an agency like the Carnegie Foundation, whose mission is constructive, not destructive. If I ever get to Heaven, and I have my doubts about it, I should hope it might be on the ground that I had tried to be of some service to my fellow men."

The Division of Educational Inquiry, which was endowed separately by Mr. Carnegie with $1,250,000 in 1913, completed during the year a study of education in Vermont, at the request of an educational commission authorized by the Legislature of that State. The recommendations by the Division are to be presented to the Vermont Legislature, and are expected to lead to a reorganization of the educational system of the State.

The first part of the comprehensive study of legal education, which is being made at the request of the American Bar Association, is now in the form of a preliminary report on the case method of legal instruction by Prof. Josef Redlich of Vienna. The data and conclusions, with the report of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Foundation, are to be withheld from publicity for several weeks. Progress is being made also in a study of engineering education, undertaken at the request of a joint committee representing the National Engineering Societies. Work will begin soon, at the request of the Governor of Missouri, on a study of the training of teachers in that State.

Proposed study of hospital service and normal colleges, and the relation of agricultural colleges to practical agriculture were discussed yesterday. Dr. Pritchett said these subjects were considered with a view toward having them included in future study.

"For example, there is no such institution as a standard hospital," Dr. Pritchett said. "It is intended to consider hospital work in the light of equipment, efficiency, and practical results. Primarily normal colleges are supposed to train exclusively for teaching, but often too many of them have gone beyond the point of efficiency in this particular line, and are now attempting to provide the varied instruction in a regular college course."

Robert A. Franks, Treasurer of the Foundation, reported the General Endowment Fund was now $14,129,000, and its annual income $690,000. Of this amount $634,000 was used in paying pensions to 432 Professors or widows of Professors, of whom forty-four were added to the list during the year. This was an increase of $34,000. Since the establishment of the foundation, 482 Professors and 114 widows, representing the seventy-two institutions associated with the Foundation, and eighty-three other institutions have received allowances amounting to $3,551,000.

Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University, and Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell, were re-elected to the Executive Committee. William F. Slocum, President of Colorado College, was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees, succeeding William Peterson, principal of McGill University at Montreal, who presided at the meeting yesterday. Others who were present included Presidents Lowell of Harvard and Butler of Columbia.

After the meeting the Trustees attended a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street.

JOIN YALE FRATERNITIES.

E. Roland Harriman Among Those Elected to Junior Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 18.—General elections to the four junior fraternities at Yale from the classes of 1915 and 1916 were held tonight. Edward Roland Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, and Henry Coe, Jr., who rowed in the 1917 boat with young Harriman last Spring, were received into Psi Upsilon. Harry Legore, the most prominent baseball and football player of the class, went into Delta Kappa Epsilon and Heaton Treadway, the most prominent track athlete in the class, into Alpha Delta Phi.

New York boys who were elected were:

CLASS OF 1916—Psi Upsilon, Henry Hill Anderson; Delta Kappa Epsilon, George Palmer Black; Zeta Psi, Russell Healy Lucas.

CLASS OF 1917—Alpha Delta Phi, Roberts Coxe; Psi Upsilon—Henry Eugene Coe, Jr., Samuel Sloan Duryee, Edward Roland Harriman, Henry Hutton Landon, Jr., Lawrence Newbold Murray, Edward Haynes Thurston, and Knight Woolley. Delta Kappa Epsilon—William Randolph Hahn, William Ellery Sedgwick James, Kenneth O'Brien, Robert James Powell, Atwood Violett, Jr., Samuel Sloan Walker. Zeta Psi—Sidney Genin Kelley, Kenneth Farrand Simpson.

Mrs. M. T. Astor's Taxes Reduced.

Mrs. Madeleine T. Force Astor, widow of John Jacob Astor, who perished on the Titanic, together with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Force, called at the office of Tax Commissioner Charles T. White yesterday and had her personal tax assessment reduced. Mrs. Astor had been assessed for $200,000, but on examination it was reduced to $53,800, which is represented mostly by cash on hand. At the same time, her mother, Mrs. Katherine A. Force, who had been assessed for $25,000, had her assessment canceled.

Fire Destroys Saratoga Hotel.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Trumbull's Hotel, near Saratoga Lake, was destroyed by fire today. Ethel Trumbull, a daughter of the proprietor, was injured by jumping from the roof to escape the flames. There were no guests in the hotel.

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MAY HALT STEVENSON SALE

Mrs. Osbourne Said to Hold She Owns Novelist's Letters.

The sale of Robert Louis Stevenson's relics at the Anderson Company's auction rooms on next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday may be interfered with. Word was received at the company's offices yesterday that Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne, the wife of Stevenson's stepson and collaborator, has said that she owns the many letters in the sale written by the famous novelist to his parents, and has asked that they be withdrawn pending the determination of their ownership.

The Stevenson library, which consists of holograph letters, original manuscripts, books, portraits, and curios from his home at Vailima, Samoa, was consigned early last Summer to the Anderson Company by Stevenson's stepdaughter, who was Mrs. Isobel Strong of Santa Barbara, Cal., but who in October married Salisbury Field.

All efforts made by the Anderson Auction Company to get into communication yesterday either with Mrs. Field or Mrs. Osbourne were unavailing. Mrs. Field is said to be on the way East.

Lloyd Osbourne sold a lot of Stevenson relics at Sotheby's in London last Summer. They included letters and manuscripts of the author. Mrs. Field acted as amanuensis to Stevenson at Vailima when he suffered from writer's cramp. She says that she inherited the letters from her mother, Stevenson's wife, who died at her home in California on Feb. 18, 1914. Mrs. Osbourne, it is alleged, says Stevenson gave her his letters to his father and mother. Mrs. Stevenson, it is said, demanded them from her at the division of the novelist's effects after his death, and she gave them up rather than have any difficulty with the novelist's widow. When Mrs. Stevenson died all these letters passed into the possession of his stepdaughter, then Mrs. Strong, and she included them in the collection of Stevensoniana which she consigned for sale to the Anderson Company.

Mrs. Osbourne, it is said, hopes and expects to obtain these letters without recourse to legal proceedings, but is prepared to take that step if the letters are not withdrawn from the sale. The Anderson Company occupies a neutral position, having treated the material like any other property consigned to it for sale.

ARBITRATION BOARD NAMED.

Nagel and Pritchard Arbitrators in Western Railroad Dispute.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The stage was set today for what was regarded as the most important arbitration hearing since the passage of the Newlands act in 1913. Judge William L. Chambers, United States Commissioner of Mediation, arrived here and named the six arbitrators to settle the differences between the employes and the managers of ninety-eight Western railroads.

The arbitrators are Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Jeter C. Pritchard, Presiding Judge of the United States Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit; H. E. Bryan, Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; W. W. Park, Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad; F. A. Burgess, Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Timothy Shea, assistant to the President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The hearings are to begin here Nov. 30. The employes and the railroads each have forty-five days in which to present evidence.

Public School Teacher Drops Dead

Miss Mary S. McLean, a teacher in Public School 3, Brooklyn, dropped dead from heart disease in front of 497 Franklin Avenue yesterday afternoon when returning to school from luncheon. She had suffered for some time from heart disease. Miss McLean was a cousin of Andrew McLean, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen, and was an orphan. She lived at 1134 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Miss McLean is survived by a sister in Brooklyn, and a brother, whose address is unknown.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES WIENKE, a retired liquor dealer of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 855 Belmont Avenue, that borough, of heart disease. Mr. Wienke was 73 years old, and belonged to the Baltic Lodge, 284, F. and A. M., and the Order of the Maccabees. His widow and daughter survive him.

WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY, who succeeded his father in the Brooklyn business after the latter's death, died on Tuesday at his home, 460 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, aged 30 years.

Mrs. MARY A. CATELY, widow of Samuel R. Cately, died on Tuesday at her residence in Douglaston, L. I. Mrs. Cately, who was born in Charleston, S. C., seventy years ago, was formerly a resident of Brooklyn and long a member of the King's Daughters. She left a daughter, Mrs. F. W. Barnes, and three

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The World's Statistical Position. An Exhaustive Review by J. E. Carney
Copy on Request

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Exchange to Resume Trading in Bonds — Call Money Market to be Opened.

Much progress was again made yesterday toward the re-establishment of normal activities in the financial world. The Stock Exchange decided in favor of early resumption of public trading in bonds, a step which is now expected to take place by the end of this week or the first of next week. The Committee of Seven, which has been overlooking the market in unlisted bonds feeling that its services were no longer called for, dissolved. Tentative arrangements were entered into between the Stock Exchange and representatives of the banks for the reopening of the Stock Exchange call money market. At Chicago the Directors of the Stock Exchange voted to enlarge the operations of the Exchange at the beginning of the coming week.

The stock and bond markets both reflected the favorable drift of events. The demand for bonds was good, a number of houses reporting that their buying orders exceeded their selling orders. The demand for stocks was sufficiently brisk to bring about a considerable amount of trading through the Clearing House of the Stock Exchange. In a number of stocks the trading is now being done there instead of in the New Street market for the simple reason that prices have, in a number of cases, risen to or above the minimum prices fixed by the Stock Exchange.

All of this was important and encouraging, but the outstanding evidence which the day brought of the great change for the better which has come about in the banking position was the consent of the banks to place a large amount of new money at the disposal of Stock Exchange borrowers for the purpose of re-establishing the free flow of credits based on Stock Exchange securities. For the past two days money has been informally offered to borrowers on the floor of the Exchange, but the real significance of what is now going on in the money market is that very soon, according to the plans now being made, there will again be a "money crowd" on the Stock Exchange floor.

That will mean much more than that borrowers will have a meeting place at which to reach lenders. It will mean that new loans on Stock Exchange securities can be freely made. The effect of that will be to liquefy the several hundred millions of credits which have been employed in loans on stocks and bonds and which, ever since the closing of the Exchange, or at least until very recently, lacked all liquidity for the reason that borrowers could not replace their loans elsewhere, and banks, therefore, were compelled to refrain from calling loans. If the plans now being laid work out satisfactorily and bankers felt sure yesterday that they would, all of the call loans held by institutions here and by institutions elsewhere which have loans in this market will again become really call loans instead of being, as they became when the Stock Exchange closed, call loans in name while in reality they were time loans of indefinite maturity. There can be no doubt that the establishment of the Federal reserve banks with the coincident lowering of reserve requirements has greatly facilitated the promised re-establishment of a normal call money market.

It is being taken for granted that the decided betterment which was manifesting itself in the financial situation will, in due course, find its counterpart in trade. In some lines much activity is now being shown, but industry and commerce as a whole are still feeling the effects of the untoward conditions brought on by the war. Much attention was paid yesterday to President Wilson's statements regarding the outlook and particularly to his remarks on the railroads. Opinion has been much divided regarding the probable decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to the lately renewed appeal of the railroads for an increase in rates, but it has been believed all along that Mr. Wilson felt that the railroads should be supported. His latest comment on the railroad situation served to strengthen the belief that the President looks with a friendly eye on the efforts which the railroads are now making to strengthen their credit and increase their ability to meet the demands upon them. It is felt in the financial district that the granting of higher rates to the railroads would, in the long run, much more than compensate trade for the additional cost of transportation, while the railroads would immediately profit by the strengthening of their financial position. That, of course, would fortify considerably the foundations upon which to rear a full resumption of trading in railroad securities.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 Days. Asked	90 Days. Asked		30 Days.	90 Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	6	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	S. Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	Per Cent.
Prime bills, three to four months	4¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	New Loans.	Standing Loans.
On call	5	5¼@6
	60 Days.	90 Days. 4 to 6 Mos.
On time	5	5 4¼@5

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Per Cent.
Four to six months, best names	5¼@6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.87⅝	$4.87¼	$4.87⅜
Cables	4.88⅜	4.88¼	4.88¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.87⅝	$4.88¼
Paris	5.18	5.12
Berlin	.86⅜	.86½
Switzerland	5.21	5.20
Holland	.40 9-16	.40⅝
Italy	5.40½	5.39⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $233,766,925; balances, $16,404,680; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $721,048.

The local banks lost $7,078,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston par; Chicago, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 20c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 15-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 49¾c, up ⅝c.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Receipts and expenditures for Nov. 16:

	Nov. 16.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$778,057	$6,474,107	$84,891,651
Ordinary	1,848,025	11,963,940	119,786,751
Corp. & inc. tax	6,845	157,781	8,629,363
Miscellaneous	68,644	1,437,172	30,077,648
Total	2,100,573	22,033,002	243,385,414
Expenditures	3,289,926	33,615,066	295,739,329
Deficit	193,252	11,582,064	52,354,414

For Sale

10 Geo. W. Heinze	Com.
25 U. S. Finishing	Pfd.
100 Western Power	Pfd.
50 New England Power	Com.
25 Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	Stk.

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P. A. B. WIDENER RESIGNS.

Succeeded by Son as Director of Several Reading Corporations.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Peter A. B. Widener of this city resigned today from the Boards of Directors of the Reading Railway, the Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Reading Company, the latter a holding corporation. He was succeeded in all three boards by his son, Joseph E. Widener.

Mr. Widener recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, and it is supposed that his advanced age is the cause of his withdrawal from corporation activity.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of November show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Two roads	$1,065,784	+	$68,015
Eight roads	4,871,987	—	1,867,993
Total (10 roads)	5,937,771	—	1,799,978

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$183,354	$188,601	$5,247
Net after taxes	63,429	71,361	8,232
Surp. after chgs	23,416	34,274	10,858
Bal. after depr.	19,418	34,274	14,418
3 mos. gross	611,209	620,349	9,133
Net after taxes	249,417	268,501	19,084
Surp. after chgs	129,583	156,703	26,870
Bal. after depr.	119,152	156,703	36,551

BALTIMORE & OHIO for October—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	7,955,894	9,486,051	9,408,303
Net	1,958,031	2,355,706	3,086,855
4 mos. gross	33,585,090	37,529,985	35,105,890
Net	9,631,498	10,714,442	10,978,321

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	6,340,079	5,842,584	4,837,598
Net after taxes	2,549,664	2,254,127	1,671,607
Other income	340,524	348,999	92,715
Total income	2,890,488	2,603,726	1,764,322
Charges	1,629,635	1,585,291	2,512,722
Surplus	1,260,852	1,018,435	*748,401

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$310,837	$303,008	$7,829
Net earnings	151,203	146,513	4,690
Inc. after chgs.	77,144	80,881	*3,737

Twelve months ended Oct. 31:

Gross earnings	3,790,291	3,541,165	249,126
Net earnings	1,789,927	1,603,554	186,373
Inc. after chgs.	958,078	854,425	103,653

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earnings	311,656	289,022	22,634
Oper. and taxes	195,367	169,220	26,146
Net	116,289	119,802	*3,512
Interest	51,426	47,530	3,895
Surplus	64,862	72,271	*7,408
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	2,728,558	2,444,698	283,860
Op. and taxes	1,663,017	1,471,035	191,981
Net	1,065,541	973,662	91,879
Interest	455,246	413,198	42,049
Surplus	610,295	560,455	49,829

*Decrease.

PACIFIC COAST for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	671,598	660,942	712,808
Net	107,809	117,025	133,244
3 mos. gross	1,910,860	2,100,181	2,207,438
Net	320,035	374,411	465,210

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for October—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	253,133	257,302	*$4,168
Net after taxes	97,137	98,022	*884
Sur. after chgs.	39,285	37,822	1,463
Balance after pf. dividends	13,328	11,865	1,463
10 mos. gross	2,512,306	2,450,705	61,601
Net after taxes	1,007,981	916,475	91,506
Sur. after chgs.	435,852	329,852	105,999
Balance after pf. dividends	176,282	70,282	105,999

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'21	4	@4½	5.15	4.85
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		5.10	4.80
Buffalo, R. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5		5.15	4.70
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4		5.25	5.00
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		5.00	4.75
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½		5.90	5.10
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5		5.35	5.05
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	5.60	5.00
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5		5.15	4.75
Louis. & Nash	1914-'23	5		5.00	4.75
Miss., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5		6.30	5.65
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		6.75	6.25
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½		5.10	4.70
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4	@4½	5.00	4.70
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1914-'24	5		5.90	5.10
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5		5.35	4.95
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½@5		5.30	4.90
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.15	4.85
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5		5.90	5.10

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	99⅛	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July 1915	99	100	5.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99¾	99¾	5.15
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1916	100⅝	100¾	5.15
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1915	99¾	99¾	4.95
Beth Steel	5	June 11,'15	99½	99⅝	5.65
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. Ft. Wys.	5	July, 1915	99	99⅛	6.35
Con. Gas. Co.	6	June, 1915	100¾	101	4.87
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	98¼	99½	6.33
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97½	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94	97	6.75
G. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	99¾	100½	5.85
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	90	99½	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	92	98	14.00
Hock. Val.	6	Nov., 1915	99	99½	6.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	99⅞	100¼	4.50
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97	99	8.45
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	4.95	4.75	...
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99½	100	4.50
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	...	99¼	5.85
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅝	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99	99¼	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98¼	99¼	5.60
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.90
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	92	97	13.25
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	98⅞	4.80
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¾	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	97¼	99	5.85
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98	5.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	98½	100	6.00
Un. Type'r.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96	98¼	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	5.75
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	99	6.50
Con. P. Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May, 1917	95	97½	7 %
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	5	July, 1915	99	99½	6⅜%
Min. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	6	June, 1917	98	98¼	6¼%
Louis. G. & E. pay A. & O.	6	Apr., 1918	95	97	7 %

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	101	101¼	4.37
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1916	102¼	102¼	4.52
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1917	103⅝	103⅝	4.55

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s...March, 1963	103¼	104⅛	102⅝	103½
4½s...May, 1957	103¼	104⅛	102⅝	103¼
4½s...Nov., 1957	103¼	104⅛	102⅝	103⅛
4½s...May, 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4½s...Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞	..
4½s...March, 1964	97	97¼	97⅛	97⅜
4½s...March, 1962	97	97¼	97⅛	97⅜
4½s...Sept., 1960	97	97¼	97⅛	97⅜
4½s...March, 1930-60	97	97½	97¼	..
4s...May, 1959	94½	96	93¾	..
4s...Nov., 1958	94½	96	93¾	..
4s...May, 1957	94½	96	93¾	..
4s...Nov., 1956	93	95	93	..
4s...Nov., 1955	93	95	93	..
4s...Nov., 1936	94	95	93¾	..
4s...1918-1919	98	..	98	..
3½s...Nov., 1954-5	83	84	83	84
3½s...May, 1954	83	84	83	84

Germany's Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Nov. 18, (Via The Hague and London.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Marks.

Specie, (including an increase of 30,554,000 marks in gold.) Treasury and loan bank certificates, and notes of other banks, decreased 64,511,000
Lombards decreased 2,273,000
Discounts increased 126,771,000
Securities decreased 1,930,000
Notes in circulation decreased 24,833,000
Deposits increased 74,947,000

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. B. Leach & Co. are offering to investors at 101 and interest, $100,000 Toledo Park Boulevard 4½ per cent. bonds due Sept. 1, 1924.

Harold Herrick, President of the Niagara Insurance Company, and Alfred P. Walker, President of the Standard Milling Company, have been elected Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company to succeed Gen. Grayton Ives and Frederick T. Martin.

William P. Bonbright & Co. have compiled a table of earnings of twenty-five public utility companies. A gain in gross income of 6.2 per cent. and of 12.5 per cent. in net is shown for September.

The Bondholders' Protective Committee of the Rock Island Railroad has fixed Saturday as the last day for receiving deposits of the 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds. The total now in the committee's hands is $52,917,000, or 74 per cent. of the entire issue.

To Preserve the Famous Pictures.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is a never-failing delight; kept the thousands of homes for continual reference. Get a binder to preserve it—cloth, $1; half-leather, gold trimmed, for $1.50, by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many of the Oil Stocks Advance Further, but Recent Mining Favorites Lose Ground.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 73,488 shares of stocks. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 17,434; oils, 954, and mining, 55,100. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Brit.-A. Tob. Co., ordin'y.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
404	Kelly Sp. Tire	51	55	51	55
300	Max. Mot. com.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	18	18	18	18
4,000	Riker & Heg.	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞	8
6,000	*Riker & Heg. rights	25	33	25	33
500	Sterling Gum.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2,000	Un. Cig. Stores, new	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
125	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	85	88	85	88
2,500	Un. Prof. Shar. Corp.	11¼	12⅜	11¼	13⅞
500	Way. Oil & G.	3½	3½	3½	3½
505	World Film	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	15	15	15	+ ¼
15	Atl. Refining	555	550	550	— 2
10	Buckeye P. L.	113	113	113	..
1	Cont'tal Oil	219	219	219	+ 4
3	Cumb'l'd P. L.	55	55	55	..
1	Indiana P. L.	95	95	95	+ 1
50	Nat. Transit	37	37	37	+ ½
11	N. Y. Transit	216	216	216	+ 4
5	North'n P. L.	90	90	90	..
125	Ohio Oil	174	171	171	— 3
30	Pierce Oil, new	15	15	15	— 1
35	Pr. Oil & Gas	380	377	378	+ 3
5	Solar Refin'g	245	245	245	..
5	S. W. Pa. P. L.	120	120	120	..
25	So. Penn Oil	252	250	251	+ 3
155	St. Oil of Cal.	295	290	290	..
15	St. Oil of Ind.	468	465	468	+ 6
6	St. Oil of Kan.	352	351	351	+ 6
15	St. Oil of Neb.	330	325	330	+ 5
50	St. Oil of N. J.	379	376	377	+ 2
125	St. Oil of N. Y.	196	191	191	+ 2
2	Swan & Finch	160	160	160	..
120	Union T. Line	80½	79½	79½	— ½
45	Vacuum Oil	185	183	183	..

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,000	Atlanta	29	29	26	26½
600	Braden Cop.	5½	5½	5⅜	5½
300	*Caribou Cob.	62	62	62	62
2,000	*C. O. D. Con.	5	5	5	5
5,000	Crown Res.	72	72	69	69
2,000	*Di. Blk. Bu.	2	3	2	3
200	*Goldf. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	*McK.-Dar.	50	52	50	52
11,500	*Oro	9	10	8½	9
8,200	Pac. Smelt.	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
500	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16
4,700	*Ton. Merg.	36	37	34½	34⅝
600	Tularosa	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
100	Tuolumne C.	30	30	30	30
2,000	W. E. Con.	53	53	53	55

*Sell cents per share.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	296	300	295	300
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	16	16½	16	16½
Int. Rubber t. c.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Kelly Spring. T. new 1st pf.	72	75	70	75
Kelly Spring. T. new 2d pf.	88	93	85	95
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	140	155	140	155
Manhattan Transit.	7-16	9-16	7-16	½
Marconi of Am.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Maxwell M. 1st pf.	45	45	45	45
Mays Oil	13	17	12	20
Savoy Oil	7	9	7	9
Tobacco Prod. pf.	80	85	80	..
Willys Overland	71	73	69	71
Willys Overland pf.	85	90	85	90

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Con	20	22	20	22
British Col. Copper	½	1	½	1
Buffalo Mines	1	1¼	1	1¼
Con. Ariz. Smelting	⅝	6-16	⅝	⅞
Copper Mines	1	⅞	1	1⅛
El Paso Con.	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	23	24	23	25
La Rose Con.	¾	1	¾	1
Nevada Hills	25	27	25	27
Nip. Mines Co.	5¼	5⅝	5	5¼
Tonopah Mining	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
West End Ext.	1	2	1	2
White Knob Cop. pf.	⅛	1	⅛	1
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼

BONDS.

N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	97	97⅜	97¼	97⅝
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	97	97⅜	97¼	97⅝
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1964	97	97⅜	97¼	97⅝

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta Goldfield.	29c	29c	29c	29c
8,330	Bay State Gas.	12c	12c	12c	12c
100	Calaveras	98c	98c	98c	98c
200	Calumet & Corbin	7c	7c	7c	7c
200	Comb. Fraction	15c	15c	15c	15c
200	Davis Daly	59c	59c	59c	59c
450	First National	95c	98c	95c	97c
300	Goldfield Merger.	22c	23c	22c	23c
200	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Iron Blossom.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Jumbo Extension.	84c	85c	84c	85c
100	Mexican Metals.	17c	17c	17c	17c
100	Nevada Douglas	47c	47c	47c	47c
184	Riker-Heg. rights.	29c	29c	29c	29c
500	Tonopah Midway.	39c	39c	39c	39c
50	Un. Cigar Stores.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1,250	United Verde Ext.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Un. Prof. Sharing	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼

Following are the closing, bid, and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.70	.90	La Rose	.70	.72
Atl. Goldf.	.28	.30	Majestic	.12	.15
Bay S. Gas	.11	.12	Mex. Met.	.17	.18
Begole	.50	1.00	McK.-Dar.	.45	.50
Bohemia	1¼	1⅝	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅜
Bost. Ely.	.10	.20	New Baltic	.70	1.00
Butte & L.	.24	.25	Nev.-Doug.	.45	.49
Calaveras	.93	1.00	Ohio Cop.	.07	.09
Chief Con.	.70	.80	Riker-Heg.	8¼	8½
Con. Cop.	.96	1⅛	So. Lake	1⅜	3
Crown Res.	.67	.75	Stewart	1¼	1¼
Dav.-Daly.	.55	.60	Ton. Bel.	4⅜	4⅞
Eagle & B.	.80	.84	Ton. Ext.	2⅝	2⅞
EC1918 C Cluevrs	1.06	.99	Ton. Merg.	.37	.39
First Nat.	.96	.99	Ton. Min.	7⅛	7⅜
Goldf. Con.	1 1-16	1 3-16	Ton. W. E.	.55	.57
Goldf. Mer.	.21	.23	U. Cig. S.	8⅜	8⅞
Houghton	1	1⅛	U. Prof. S.	11⅜	12
Iron Blos.	1¼	1 3-16	U. Verde E.	1¼	1¼
Jim Butler	.68	.72	Yukon	2	2¼
Jumbo Ext.	.85	.89			

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	545	555	545	555
Borne-Scrymser	260	280	260	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	111	114	112	116
Chesbrough Mfg. Co.	625	640	625	640
Colonial Oil	85	95	80	95
Continental Oil	215	220	215	220
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	53	56	53	56
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	230
Galena-Signal Oil	171	174	171	173
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	144	148	144	148
Indiana Pipe Line	94	97	94	97
National Transit	36	38	37	39
New York Transit	215	225	220	230
Northern Pipe Line	88	92	88	92
Ohio Oil	171	173	172	174
Pierce Oil	15	16	15	16
Prairie Oil & Gas	375	380	370	375
Solar Refining	245	255	250	260
South Penn. Oil	250	253	248	253
Southern Pipe Line	192	196	191	195
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of Cal.	291	294	290	292

STOCK EXCHANGE MAY OPEN SATURDAY

Committee of Five Will Announce Date of Resumption Today.

$25,000,000 CALL LOAN FUND

Trading Restricted to Listed Bonds and Perhaps Guaranteed Stocks—Minimum Price Limit Fixed.

The Stock Exchange has completed plans for reopening its business in listed bonds under restrictions which will involve, as one feature, the establishment of minimum prices for trading. The Committee of Five will announce shortly, probably today, the day for the renewal of operations, and, while the members of the committee withheld information on the matter yesterday, it was understood in the Street that either Saturday of this week or Monday of next would find the Exchange open for the first time since July 30.

The decision to permit trading on the board in bonds was made after many consultations between the Committee of Five and leading bankers of the financial district. After details were worked out, a representative of the committee and Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, reviewed the call loan situation as applied to an increased business in prospect. Mr. Wiggin was asked whether the Clearing House banks would be in a position to form a call money pool of substantial proportions to furnish funds sufficient to insure the smooth conduct of business on the Exchange. He said the banks would stand ready to supply loans on call to the extent of $25,000,000—an amount mutually agreed upon as sufficient to set moving in proper order the call loan machinery of the board.

It is probable that when the time comes, guaranteed stocks will be included with bonds in the list for trading. There are about thirty of these issues on the Exchange, of which no more than a half-dozen may be called active, and transactions have been permitted in them for several weeks at prices other than those quoted on July 30.

While there will be minimum prices set under which no trading in bonds will be permitted, quotations and amount of sales will be recorded on the ticker, and the general publication of quotations will be authorized. Brokers who have been buying and selling through the Stock Exchange Clearing House since the Exchange closed believe that when the first quotations appear on the tape many bonds will be seen to be close to prices of July 30 and in some cases advances over these figures are looked for. It is known that several bonds have already sold above the July 30 quotations. The quotations given in the subjoined table were supplied by the Stock Exchange house yesterday, and were said to fairly represent the general level of current prices:

Railroads.	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison gen. 4s, 1995	90¼	91
Atchison conv. 4s, 1960	90½	91½
Atchison adj. 4s, 1995	81	82
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s, 1952	87½	88
Atlantic Coast Line coll. 4s, 1952	83½	85
Baltimore & Ohio 1st 4s, 1948	88	89
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4½s, 1933	84	84½
B. & O. Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s, 1941	80	81
B. & O., South. Div., 3½s, 1925	88¼	88½
Central of Georgia 1st 5s, 1945	100½	..
C. & O. 1st cons. 5s 1939	99	101
C. & O. gen. 4½s, 1992	83	86½
C. & O. conv. 4½s, 1930	67½	69
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 1t. 4s, 1921	95	95¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy gen 4s, 1958	89½	90
Chi., St. P. gen. 5½s, 1989	77	79
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, 1989	80	92
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s, 1989	97¼	98
Chi., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, 1934	93½	94½
Chicago N'western gen. 3½s, 1987	77½	78¼
Chicago, N'western gen. 4s, 1987	91	93
Chi., R. I. & Pac. gen. 4s, 1988	76	80
Chi., R. I. & Pac. ref. 4s, 1934	64¾	66
Chi., R. I. & Pac. deb. 5s, 1952	51	54
Cleve. Short Line 1st 4½s, 1961	92	94
Colorado Southern 1st 4s, 1929	83	85
Colorado Southern 1st 4½s, 1935	70	75
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s, 1943	91½	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st cons. 4s, 1936	72½	80
Den. & Rio G. ref. 5s, 1955	42	45
Erie prior lien 4s, 1996	70	80
Erie consol. 4s, 1996	63	65
Erie conv. 4s, 1953, Series A	59	61¼
Erie conv. 4s, 1953, Series B	58	60
Great Northern 4½s, 1961	97¼	100
Illinois Central 1st 4s, 1951	93	..
Illinois Central 1st 3½s, 1951	80	..
Illinois 1st ref. 4s, 1955	87¼	88½
Kansas City Southern 5s, 1950	89½	90½
Kansas City Southern 1st 3s, 1950	67	68½
Leh. Val. gen. cons. 4½s, 2003	95½	96
Louis. & Nash. unified 4s, 1940	91	..
Mo. K. & T. 1st 4s, 1990	80	..
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s, 1959	35	36½
N. Y. Central 3½s, 1997	78	79
N. Y. C. & Hud. deb. 6s, 1934	86	..
N. Y. Cent., L. Sh. coll. 3½s, '98	78	80
N. Y. Cent., L. Sh. deb. 4s, 1928	90	90½
N. Y. Cent., L. Sh. deb. 4s, 1931	89	89¾
Norfolk & West. cons. 4s, 1996	90	..
Norfolk & West. conv. 4s, 1932	96	..
Norf. & West. conv. 4½s, 1938	96½	99½
Nor. Pacific prior lien 4s, 1997	90¾	92
Nor. Pacific gen. 3s 2047	64	66
Penn. cons. 4s, 1948	97½	..
Reading gen. 4s, 1997	91	92
Seaboard A. L. 4s, 1950, stpd	75	80
Seaboard A. L. 4s, adj. 5s, 1949	62	65
So. Pacific coll. 4s, 1949	87	87½
So. Pacific (C. Pac.) ref. 4s, '49	87	87½
So. Pacific conv. 4s, 1929	86¾	87
So. Pacific 20-yr. conv. 5s, 1931	80¾	80¾
So. Railway cons. 5s, 1994	95½	96
So. Railway dev. 4s, 1956	99½	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947	63	64
Union Pacific conv. 4s, 1927	93½	94¼
Union Pacific ref. 4s, 2008	88½	89½
Union Pacific (Ore. S. L.) 4s, '29	86	87
Wabash ref. 4s	41¼	41¾
Wabash 1st 5s	95	97
West Shore 4s, 2361	88	..
Traction.		
Detroit United 4½s, 1932	64	66
Inter.-Met. 4½s, 1956	70½	71
Inter.-Met. ref. 5s 1966	96½	97
Manhattan Ry. stpd. 4s, 1990	86	..
Industrial.		
Beth. Steel 1st 5s, 1926	96½	97½
Beth. Steel ref. 5s, 1942	83	83¾
Central Leather 5s, 1925	92	93
Distillers' 5s, 1927	55	55
Indiana Steel 5s, 1952	96¼	97½
Texas conv. 5s, 1931	95½	96
U. S. Steel 5s, 1963	99¾	100
Westinghouse Elec. 5s, 1931	90	90¾
Telephone.		
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv. 4½s, 1933	94	94½

The purpose of restricting prices will be, chiefly, to prevent heavy sales from abroad. Apprehension of urgent liquidation of securities held in the countries at war has been the leading factor in promoting caution among the Stock Exchange authorities in their preliminary work of reopening the board. It is now believed that foreign selling here will be relatively light.

The renewal of open dealings has been approached with caution. Last week it was found that the financial situation had grown sufficiently stable to permit unrestricted trading in unlisted stocks, and two days later the same concession was voted by the Committee of Five in case of the listed unlisted State and municipal bonds.

Foreign holdings of municipal issues are extensive and it was expressly provided that only dealings for domestic account be carried on until further notice. Evidently the concession from former regulations, which took on something of the nature of an experiment, has been found to be successful. As a matter of fact, prices for State and city bonds have displayed marked strength since trading was instituted without supervision, and the demand from investors for these issues was instrumental in bringing about the decision to reopen the Exchange.

It is not known yet whether business in early operations will be conducted under normal conditions or through the medium of several "calls" a day. It is expected, however, that, nominally, bond dealings will be renewed in the same form as before the board closed down. The proposal for opening on Saturday, which would mean that trading was to end at noon, is looked upon as an expression of the desire of the Committee of Five to see how bonds are going to act in a short session. Such a step would give an interval of a day and a half for careful examination of the effect of new business.

The Committee of Seven, which looked after dealings in unlisted bonds and outlawed stocks before they were thrown open to general trading, formally dissolved yesterday. The committee consisted of representatives of Harris, Forbes & Co., the Guaranty Trust Co., White, Weld & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., William A. Read & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., and Kissell, Kinnicutt & Co.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE TO OPEN.

Will Resume Business on Monday in All Listed and Unlisted Stocks.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Chicago Stock Exchange will resume business Monday morning. Trading will be permitted in all listed and unlisted stocks at the closing prices of July 30. The same rule applies to bonds.

In handling dividend-paying stocks traders will be permitted to deduct one dividend.

BIG EXPORT INCREASE.

San Francisco Nearly Doubles Its Figures for Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—While foreign-bound commerce of the United States showed a great decline last month from the traffic of October a year ago at most of the great ports, San Francisco's export business nearly doubled. The total from San Francisco last month was $8,990,234, compared with $5,030,455 in October, 1913. In addition to this direct business with foreign countries, San Francisco sent $5,096,064 worth of goods to New York last month, much of which, it is believed, was destined for European countries.

The figures show strikingly the great benefit reaped by the Pacific Coast city from the opening of the Panama Canal. All of the New York cargoes and $3,846,988 of the foreign-bound commerce went through the canal, England taking over three millions of the latter figure.

The great bulk of the exports was in foodstuffs, including wheat, barley, and other breadstuffs, although approximately a million dollars' worth of the coastwise shipments was in canned salmon from Alaska and other points in the Pacific northwest. Another million represented canned fruit, and the balance was largely made up of dried fruit and other food material.

COLORADO SOUTHERN YEAR.

Operating Revenue Per Mile Cut from $2,408 to $1,862.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Company reports for the year ended June 30 gross earnings of $13,222,787, a decline of $1,854,939 from 1913. Net operating revenue per mile of road was $1,862, compared with $2,408 in the preceding year, and the total net income of $3,476,734 was $977,980 less than in the previous fiscal period. An increase of $117,903 in taxes was brought about largely by higher payments in Colorado and Texas.

During the year the funded debt was reduced by the retirement of $407,226 of bonds.

Elected by Trust Company.

The Metropolitan Trust Company announced yesterday that Harold Herrick, President of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and Alfred P. Walker, President of the Standard Milling Company and the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, had been elected Directors in place of the late Frederick T. Martin and the late Brayton Ives.

Emergency Currency Retirement.

Emergency currency to the amount of $6,695,450 was retired at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, making a total retired by New York banks to date of $58,069,320, out of about $153,000,000, issued to them, of which about $130,000,000 was put into circulation.

BANKERS FEEL SAFE TO TAKE A REST

J. P. Morgan and J. H. Schiff Head the List of Those Seeking Needed Vacation.

FIND STRAIN RELIEVED

Organization of the City Debt and Gold Pool Have Brought Stability to Wall Street.

An evidence of the constant improvement that has taken place lately in financial conditions is the fact that some of the leading bankers are now finding it possible to resume vacations that were interrupted when the war began in August. J. P. Morgan is on a shooting trip to North Carolina and Jacob H. Schiff is going to White Sulphur Springs in a few days to be gone for some time. It is expected that others who have been steadily on watch since Summer will find opportunities to get away as soon as plans already in hand for the benefit of general conditions are in working order.

The last week or ten days have shown a marked easement in several factors in the situation that have required the unremitting attention of the financial leaders. Since the first days that followed the closing of the Stock Exchange at the end of July, when nights and Sundays were given up to conferences, some of them with Secretary McAdoo and later with members of the Federal Reserve Board, the strain has become less and less, but much detailed work was involved in organizing the $100,000,000 pool to take care of the city's maturing obligations abroad, the $100,000,000 gold pool to sell exchange on London, and the $100,000,000 cotton pool that has just been completed, and in preparing for the shifting of reserves and other changes that accompanied the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks.

During most of this time one of the chief sources of apprehension was the condition of the foreign exchange market. With our heavy falling off in exports up to a few weeks ago, London exchange persisted at an abnormal point, despite the gold pool. It was the drop in exchange that took place last week and has since given every indication of being permanent that cheered up the banking community more than any other one thing and that turned the minds of some of these who had been carrying the heaviest part of the load to the opportunity of obtaining a little relief from their constant exertions.

For the first time the problem of reopening the Stock Exchange was vigorously attacked last week, and already substantial progress in dealing with it has been made. Money has eased rapidly within the same period, Clearing House loan certificates have been called for cancellation day by day, nearly half the emergency currency put out by the banks here has been retired, and the Federal Reserve Bank has been opened and is ready to afford such assistance by way of rediscounts as may be necessary.

Under these conditions it is felt that, while there is plenty left to do in the general interest, it will not require all hands on deck at the same time, as it has for the last three months.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5½@6 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday... 5½@6 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

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Foreign Army Supplies.

There is reported to be in the market a large legitimate order for cloth for army use which will be placed shortly by the British Commissioners on this side. Canada is also in this market, it is said, asking prices on uniform cloth. For Russia, a rumor goes, there will be placed an order for 250,000 pairs of knitted gloves, a stipulation being that they must be fastened so that while not in use they may hang from the shoulders. The price to be paid will be about $4 a dozen.

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Gem Business Improving.

There has been a visible brightening of conditions in the gem trade in the last week or so, with semi-precious stones in better demand than the more expensive varieties. A good call is being felt in certain quarters of the trade for link sets of black opals, star sapphires and star rubies. For women's wear the best call at the moment is for aquamarines, which are being widely used in pendants, rings, brooches, and lavellieres. Some improvement is noted by leading handlers of diamonds, but as yet there has been little, if any, change in the demand for pearls.

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Paying Bills Ahead.

Anticipation of payments of merchandise debts incurred by the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company is still going on, checks for a considerable amount having been signed yesterday by them. It was said that by the end of the week checks for several hundred thousand dollars will have been sent to merchandise creditors on goods purchased since the receivers took charge. Orders for merchandise are being placed at the rate of $200,000 to $250,000 a week. Business throughout the house continues good.

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Discrediting American Goods.

It seems to be the general impression in the piece goods market that the quality of goods that is being turned out for the foreign Governments in the way of blankets and army cloth will seriously injure the reputation of American products abroad. It can be said for the mills, that have obtained such contracts, that the margins they have been given to work upon are very small, but at the same time the value they are giving is said to be very poor. Selling agents, who take the stand that, as a result of these contract orders the domestic goods will get a black eye abroad, state that the mills would do better to reject offers to buy merchandise of inferior quantity and wait until such time as the belligerent nations are disposed to pay higher prices.

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Inquiry for Mackinaws.

The inquiry for mackinaws has been very active during the last few days, and there is every evidence that more attention will be paid to this overcoating as time goes on. While the style of garment is distinctly one for the young man, the more subdued effects made up in the prevailing overcoat modes can easily acquire a wider appeal. In some models the large pockets of the true mackinaw are retained, together with the collar, but the belt is discarded. These overcoats might readily follow the balmacaan as the season's novelty, and in some quarters this prediction is heard. The balmacaan cloths, however, are moving very briskly at the present time, and the clothiers believe the many variations of this style will continue to be popular during this season.

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French Adopt New Army Cloth.

The contract obtained in this market for army cloth for the French Government brings with it the information that the French have discarded the glaring red trousers that made their soldiers such fine targets and have adopted a blue gray cloth out of which the entire uniform will be made. The amount involved in the contract which has been let is 650,000 yards of 25-ounce cloth and the price to be paid is $1.15 a yard. Figured out on the basis of 50 per cent. wool and 50 per cent. shoddy, the cost per yard is said to be $1.08½. The blue gray cloth has the advantage of blending in very well with a Winter landscape and for this reason it would not surprise some of those who have familiarity with the requirements of the foreign armies if this material were substituted in large measure for the khaki which is easily discernible against a background of snow.

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Large Yardage of Palm Beach.

The makers of Palm Beach cloth report that initial business amounted to 10,000,000 yards and shipments are now being made at the rate of 750,000 yards a month. Delivery on orders taken now cannot be filled until February because of the large amount of additional orders that have been placed since operations on this material were started by the clothiers for next Spring and Summer. Conditions in the South, instead of being detrimental to this sort of business, have been found to be the contrary. The explanation is that the retailers in that section expect that their customers will require, on account of depressed conditions, the lower priced clothing. Nothing is being done in this territory as far as woolen or worsted suits is concerned. In the North there will be, according to reliable clothing manufacturers, a much increased sale of Palm Beach suits.

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Spring Shoe Orders Good.

Spring shoe business continues to come in pretty well to houses which now have men on the road, some of the larger houses are well ahead of last year to date. Prices are being advanced on certain grades of shoes, and it is expected, in view of the large quantities of leather and footwear that are being taken out of the country by the nations now at war, that a general price advance in shoes is imminent. Fall business, aside from certain specialities, is not very active. There is a good call for women's cloth quarter effects in fawn, taupe, and a bigger brown, and in some parts of the market they are scarce. Fancy colored cloth top effects for men are also reported good, principally in black and gray and black and tan effects. All of these novelties are favored in the Spring demand, as are the same boots of the new military type. The holiday demand is beginning to open up well here.

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Little Doing in Printcloths.

Yesterday was another fairly quiet day in the printcloth market. Some sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were made at 3¾ cents for delivery during the remainder of this year and the first three months of next, and there were a few sales made of 64-60s in that width at 3¾ cents for this year's delivery. Some more of these goods were offered at that figure yesterday for 1915 delivery, but buyers showed little inclination to operate on them. For nearby delivery a few fair-sized lots of 38½-inch 60-48s were disposed of at 3 3-16 cents, and there were reports of some odd lots of these goods being sold slightly under that price. There was a good inquiry for 37-inch drills for delivery during the first half of next year at figures about an eighth of a cent under present prices, and it was reported that a fairly heavy yardage had been disposed of. There was a better call for sheetings in some parts of the market, and sateens reflected this condition. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
37-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	39-in., 60-48s	3 3-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c	37-inch, 64-60s	2 9-16c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	37-inch, 56-52s	3 3-16c

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on a Number of Things Are Fixed by Appraisers.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that changing the color of an article of commerce does not make it a "manufacture" within the meaning of the tariff laws. The case before the board was that of the American Express Company, E. I. Horsman, and Perry Ryer & Co., and involved the classification under the old law of colored lacings made of catgut and intended for use in the manufacture of tennis racquets.

The Appraiser returned the goods at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as manufactured catgut, whereas the importers claimed free entry as catgut unmanufactured. The record showed that catgut similar in every respect except color has been passed free of duty for a number of years, and that upon the same invoice with the colored catgut in question there was uncolored or natural catgut returned by the Appraiser as free and so classified by the Collector. Judge McClelland holds that as both the colored and uncolored catgut is used for the same purpose, the mere introduction of color has not changed the form, use, or name of the product. The protest was sustained and the Collector reversed.

John Blumere & Brothers were sustained yesterday by the board in protests under the old tariff as to spiced herrings in tins, sardines in tomato sauce, herrings in bouillon, marinated sardines, herrings in tomato sauce, and kippered herring. Collector Malone classified the products as fish in tins and took duty at 30 per cent. ad valorem. The claim was for duty at the rate of one-half cent per pound. Similar protests sustained were in the names of R. H. Macy & Co., Bloomingdales Brothers, New York, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New Orleans.

Davies, Turner & Co. lost in protests that fitted wooden boxes imported with ivory toilet sets should be classified as manufactures of wood at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the present tariff. Appraiser Sague reported that, although invoiced and packed separately, the boxes are specially designed to hold the toilet sets and suitable for no other purpose. Both the sets and the boxes were treated as entireties, and, as ivory was the component material of chief value, the importations were taxed 35 per cent. ad valorem. Judge McClelland affirmed the assessment.

Importers were overruled in claims for free entry of old bagging imported under the act of 1913, and alleged to be used chiefly in paper-making. The merchandise was assessed at 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for. The importers included W. Q. Hughes, Savannah; Monte & Co., New Orleans, and F. B. Vandegrift & Co., of this city.

DIPLOMATIC AID SOUGHT.

Effort to Do Away with the New Consular Regulations.

A final effort is to be made by the Importers' Association of America to secure the nullification or indefinite postponement of the new consular regulations proclaimed by President Wilson several months ago. At the request of a special committee of the association, the Treasury Department has deferred putting the new regulations into effect from time to time, but finally announced that they will become obligatory on foreign shippers and importers Nov. 30.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the association, accompanied by members of the special committee, will go to Washington tomorrow for the purpose of arranging interviews with the French and British Ambassadors and the Swiss Minister. The plan is to interest these diplomats in representations of the hardships to be inflicted on manufacturers and shippers in their respective countries.

It is figured that if protests are made against the regulations by the diplomatic representatives, the effect will be to postpone indefinitely the operation of the new rules. The regulations were drawn up for the purpose of giving effect to provisions of the Panama act of 1913, requiring more specific information regarding the identity of sellers and buyers, prices, and other data not asked for under previous tariffs.

BRITISH DYES TO BE HAD.

A List of Them May Be Seen in the Custom House Here.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House has been supplied with a list of dyes and colors for which export licenses have been issued to British firms desiring to sell these goods abroad. By an order in Council signed Sept. 8 the exportation from the United Kingdom of dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar was prohibited. An investigation conducted by the British Board of Trade disclosed that Great Britain has a surplus of dyestuffs in certain lines.

Representations by the Board of Trade has resulted in amending the order to the point where licenses are granted firms to export on the express condition that the reasonable requirements of consumers in the United Kingdom are first supplied. In order that there may be no abuse of the export privilege, British consumers who are unable to obtain necessary supplies are directed to communicate with the Board of Trade.

The list on file at the local office of the bureau contains the names of ninety colors and dyes, together with powders and crystals of several kinds.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Fairly good prices were obtained yesterday at a sale of 350,000 pieces of glass and chinaware in the auction rooms of D. Hartmann, 8 Greene Street. The goods were offered in large lots and were taken rapidly by the buyers, a fair proportion of whom were from out of town. Cut glass and crystal goods were among the offerings and were taken freely.

The request for tickets for the annual dinner of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, which will be given at Delmonico's on Dec. 3, has been made much more active to date than was the case up to this time a year ago. An excellent attendance is anticipated.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street, disposed of about $20,000 worth of men's and boys' clothing at auction yesterday. There was a good attendance of buyers and bidding was active. The prices received for the goods averaged about 75 cents on the dollar.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Forecast: N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.; partly cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs.; warmer in extreme n. Fri., cloudy; light, variable winds, becoming s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri. fair; light s. winds, becoming n. w.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; cooler Fri. in n.; light n. winds.

East Tex.—Fair in n., rain in s., Thurs. Fri. fair; cooler in n.; moderate n. winds.

West Tex. and Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair Thurs and Fri.; somewhat colder by Thurs. night.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder by Thurs. night.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except rain or snow in n., colder by Fri.; strong s. shifting to w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs.; colder in n. Fri. fair; colder in s.; fresh n. winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs.; colder in n. Fri. fair; colder in s.; strong n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Snow Thurs. Fri. unsettled and colder, probably snow flurries; strong n. w. winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow and colder Thurs Fri., unsettled, probably snow; strong n. w. winds.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair; strong n. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair and warmer.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder in n. w. Thurs.; colder Fri.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer by Thurs. night.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Fri.

Kan.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. unsettled and warmer.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market, for the first time during the last week, gave evidences of an improved technical position and values responded more readily to bullish influences. During the last eight days new lows have been recorded each day, but yesterday the market, after showing some heaviness early, following a firm opening, was steady to firm and final quotations were 1c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18; No. 2 hard, $1.18; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.21¼; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.25¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.23¼	1.22½	95¾
May	..	..	1.31	1.29¾	98 15-16

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT.

May	1.31¼	1.30	1.31	1.30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.16	1.15	1.15⅝	1.14⅞	86¾
May	1.22¾	1.21	1.22⅛	1.21½	90⅞

CORN.

The corn market was steady throughout the greater part of the day, in sympathy with wheat, although the large receipts at interior points and continued favorable weather for moving the new crop had a tendency to check buying, and price changes were comparatively small, the close being ¼c to ⅜c net higher, in the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c to 79c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	67⅛	67	67¼	67¼	71
May	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛	71	71

OATS.

A steadier tone prevailed in the oats market as a result of smaller receipts at interior points, liberal clearances from the seaboard, and in sympathy with wheat and corn. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 53½ to 54c, No. 2 white 54 to 54½c, No. 3 white 53 to 53½c, No. 4 white 52¾ to 53c; mixed 53 to 54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Last Year.
December	.50	49⅝	.50	49½	38¾
May	53⅞	53½	53⅞	53⅝	42½

PROVISIONS.

Receipts of hogs at Western points were liberal and prices were generally lower, which resulted in a decline in hog products throughout the list. Packers were believed to be against the market, and the cash demand was inactive. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Thursday 24,000; Kansas City received 21,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	10.15	10.10	10.12	10.22	11.02
May	10.25	10.22	10.22	10.32	11.22
Ribs—					
January	10.00	9.97	10.00	10.03	11.07
May	10.27	10.22	10.22	10.30	11.22
Pork—					
January	18.60	18.52	18.57	18.70	20.97
May	19.02	18.92	19.00	19.12	20.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

A slightly easier tone prevailed in the cottonseed oil market throughout the greater part of the day, owing to liquidation. Late in the session a better demand occurred, however, and closing prices were steady at 2 points net advance to 1 point decline.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.25@5.40	5.25
November	..	..	5.40@5.45	5.30
December	5.30	5.30	5.32@5.40	5.30
January	5.50	5.46	5.50@5.51	5.49
February	..	..	5.63@5.68	5.63
March	5.76	5.72	5.76@5.78	5.77
April	5.81	5.80	5.82@5.80	5.87
May	6.00	5.97	6.00@6.02	6.00
June	..	..	6.05@6.20	6.05

COFFEE.

December coffee sold through the Liquidating Committee at 5.20 yesterday, which was the lowest price yet touched, but at the close December was quoted at 5.25@5.29; March, at 5.64@5.67; May, at 5.94@5.97, and July, at 6.05@6.72. Sales for the day were 27,500 bags. Local spot quotations remained unchanged. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were practically unchanged on the basis of 8.70@8.90 for Santos 4s, and the Brazilian markets were generally steady, notwithstanding a decline of ⅛d in Rio Exchange on London.

In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6¼@6¾.

COTTON.

Rather a steadier tone developed in the cotton market yesterday, and there were clearer indications of a considerable buying power underneath prevailing prices. There was a renewal of the selling movement at the opening, and after starting at a decline of 6@9 points, active months sold about 10@14 points net lower. December again led the decline under liquidation of old contracts, and broke to 6.85c, or 63 points below the best price reached at the reopening of the market on Monday morning. Trading was comparatively quiet during the afternoon, and losses were not fully recovered, the close being steady at a net decline of 1@6 points. Exports yesterday amounted to 44,839 bales, making 272,592 so far this season, against 3,510,765 last year. The total market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 7.50c for middling upland; sales 500 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	6.97	6.85	6.94@6.95	6.99
January	7.21	7.15	7.20@7.23	7.23
February	7.12	7.09	..	..
March	7.48	7.38	7.41@7.43	7.47
May	7.66	7.57	7.62@7.63	7.67
July	7.83	7.72	7.81@7.82	7.82
October	8.05	7.98	8.04@8.05	8.00

Note.—November and December prices are for old-style contracts, while January and later months are for new style.

COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

	Wednesday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	28,175	27,983	21,917
New Orleans	8,977	11,181	11,181
Mobile	1,154	1,921	1,768
Savannah	7,117	6,940	8,058
Charleston	2,796	1,772	2,891
Wilmington	940	578	3,405
Norfolk	2,712	2,519	3,645
Other ports	13,998	9,483	4,635
Total	64,472	57,833	58,284
Since Friday	263,180	....	274,586
Since Aug. 1	2,285,498	....	5,018,759
Stock at all ports	1,073,359	....	1,041,054

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,814	4,318	1,514
Memphis	9,387	10,760	10,888
St. Louis	6,013	4,961	4,870
Houston	23,029	27,677	22,041

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS TODAY.

Galveston	17,250	22,234	24,958
New Orleans	10,790	10,807	10,652

EXPORTS WEDNESDAY.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Others.
Galveston	....	12,775	*13,017
New Orleans	2,088	....	....
Mobile	....	300	....
New York	....	400	....
Tacoma	....	....	†3,919
Seattle	....	....	†5,390
Total	2,038	19,775	22,326

*France. †Japan.

Total exports Wednesday, 44,139 bales; so far this season, 272,592 bales, against 3,510,765 bales last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Middling—Wed. Sales.	Price.	Stocks—This Year.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,005	7⅝	190,046	207,567
Mobile	....	7⅜	33,176	44,260
Charleston	250	7-7⅛	74,802	93,251
Savannah	1,153	7⅛	162,937	200,634
Galveston	200	7⅛	886,180	286,010
Wilmington	....	7⅛	34,849	52,252
Norfolk	305	7⅛	41,741	45,781
Augusta	2,933	7 3-16	144,311	56,933
Memphis	1,600	7¼	221,326	145,736
St. Louis	....	7½	28,791	10,215
Baltimore	....	7¼	6,807	9,178
Philadelphia	....	7.75	1,154	4,765
Houston	6,911	7½	138,738	175,523
Boston	....	7.50	13,626	16,756
New York	500	7.50	76,003	44,884
Little Rock	....	6¾	37,361	38,534

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,793 packages. Dullness continues and prices are being shaded on nearly all grades of fresh creamery. Several receivers have some surplus stock which they are anxious to dispose of. The high grades of storage creamery hold about as of late, but trade a little quieter. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½c; higher scoring lots, 35@35½c; firsts 30@33½c; seconds, 29@29c; thirds, 24½@25½c. Creamery, held, extras (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33@33½c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28½c. State Dairy, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 29@31c; common to fair, 25@28c. Process, extras, 25½@26¼c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c. Ladles, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 20@21c. Packing stock, held, fine, 22c; current make, No. 2, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,245 cases. Scarcity of new-laid quality continues unrelieved, and the few lots of very

PRESSURE ON SOUTH TO TRY NEW CROPS

As Part of Cotton Pool Plan Reserve Board Will Urge Farmers to Diversify.

MAY BE CONDITION OF LOANS

Washington and New York Busy in Preparations to Put Pool in Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The full amount of the subscriptions for Class A certificates for the cotton loan fund having been secured, it is the purpose of Secretary McAdoo and the other members of the Federal Reserve Board, constituting the Central Administration Committee, to begin at once to get the machinery of the loan in running order. The Central Committee will have an office in the Treasury Department. The Cotton Loan Committee probably will have its headquarters in New York. The Chairman of the Loan Committee is W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, but it is likely that Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, will have immediate charge of the work at committee headquarters.

Secretary McAdoo and the other members of the Federal Reserve Board will urge the cotton planters to take counsel on the situation in which they find themselves in consequence of the war in Europe, with their market gone and a crop on their hands which has only a problematical value. Diversification of crops and the development of the manifold lines of production which just now are proving to have great profit will be advised wherever the work of the Loan Committee is carried on.

This year, if one-quarter of the output of the South in cotton were beef cattle, it is held, the whole section would enjoy great prosperity and the South should not produce its own pork and beef, and also produce a large amount for export. At the same time the problem of fertility would be met by necessary rotations and the use of legumes for forage for cattle and hogs instead of the constant employment of commercial fertilizers for continuous cotton raising.

A circular is being prepared by Secretary McAdoo to be sent out in connection with the cotton loan administration to urge upon bankers throughout the cotton-producing States the wisdom of advising many of their clients to change methods of farming in the coming year. This, he contends, will be more easily productive of substantial results because there is now no convincing reason to think that the European war will come to an end in time for the textile industries in Europe to readjust themselves so as to absorb next year's crop of cotton in addition to the more than ordinarily large crop of 1914.

Field of Service Still Larger.

This is one of the phases of usefulness which it is believed lies within the power of the Federal Reserve Board and the new system of reserve banks—that the productive energies in every community may, more or less, be assisted by the bankers under direction and counsel from the Reserve Board in Washington. In this way the resources of the country may be conserved and the welfare of all callings and all sections safeguarded.

Secretary McAdoo said today that he regarded the present financial misfortune of the cotton States as a blessing in disguise and hoped to see great good result from it.

"While the creation of the cotton loan fund and its use will have a far-reaching and beneficial influence upon the cotton and business situation," he said, "nevertheless the attention of the South should not be drawn away from the other pressing and important problem with which it must intelligently and effectively deal, namely, a material reduction of cotton acreage in 1915 and the raising of food products on a large part of the acreage heretofore devoted to cotton. Not only will crop diversification help the prosperity of the South, but the mere assurance of a large decrease in the cotton crop next year will immediately enhance the value of the present crop.

"The food products which the South can advantageously raise on a part of the cotton acreage will find a ready market at profitable prices, even if the South itself cannot absorb them with greater advantage than by buying such supplies from neighboring States. If the war in Europe is protracted the demand for foodstuffs will grow in volume and intensity, and must be supplied in large part by this country. The Southern farmer, therefore, has an unusual opportunity now for changing existing methods and habits with certain profit and permanent benefit to himself.

Conditions Upon Advances.

"The recently expressed views of the Secretary of Agriculture on this subject should be read by every farmer in the South. The Department of Agriculture will gladly give information to the farmers of the South about the methods of crop diversification suitable to the conditions of each locality.

"The bankers also have an exceptional opportunity to aid in this commendable work. They can, in large measure, influence the character of the crops by imposing proper conditions upon the advances they may make to the farmers. Where the bankers are not dealing direct with the farmers, the merchant who supplies the necessary credits can exert the necessary influence.

"The farmers of the South ought to wake up to the importance of crop diversification. There never before was a time when they could wake up with such certain profit to themselves. Not only should the Southern farmer plant food crops, but he can raise cattle and poultry with great benefit to himself and the country at large. He cannot do this, however, unless he reduces cotton acreage and raises food supplies."

OPPOSE COTTON POOL PLAN.

South Carolina Bankers and Mill Owners Call It "Yankee Bluff."

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 18.—Disapproval of the Wade cotton loan fund of $138,000,000 was expressed by prominent South Carolina bankers and textile manufacturers at a meeting of Group One, South Carolina Bankers' Association, in Greenville last night.

Capt. Ellison A. Smythe, one of the leading capitalists of the section, characterized the plan as "a great bluff on the part of Northern capitalists," and said he doubted if the South would ever see a dollar of the money. Capt. Smythe, who is at the head of numerous cotton mills, as well as being a banker, said he doubted if the Wade plan was ever intended to be carried seriously. He spoke of it as the "Yankee bluff," designed to make friends in the South. He did not like the long time investment of the 25 per cent. required in a Class B coupon and was opposed to the heavy margin required in liquidation. Capt. Smythe declared the individual planters, cotton manufacturers, and bankers in the South would have to work out their own salvation.

J. W. Norwood, President of the Norwood National Bank, objected to the Wade plan because of the "amount of money required in the liquidation process." He said it was not practical and did not appeal to Southern bankers. Class B certificates, it was said, "tied up too much money."

GETTING IN THE $50,000,000.

Formal Subscriptions for New York's Share to be Obtained.

The work of getting in the formal subscriptions to New York's share of the cotton pool was begun yesterday by the two New York members of the Cotton Loan Committee, Albert H. Wiggin and James S. Alexander. The other members are W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, James B. Forgan of Chicago, Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, Levi L. Rue of Philadelphia, and William A. Gaston of Boston.

The committee will meet here tomorrow to appoint the committees for the various cotton-growing States, which, in turn, will appoint local committees to pass on the applications for loans by the Southern banks. Headquarters for the administration of the fund will be established at the Clearing House and in carrying out the details Mr. Wiggin will be represented by Edward R. Tinker, Jr., Vice President of the Chase National Bank, and Mr. Alexander by S. E. Ward, cashier of the National Park Bank of Commerce. W. P. Holly of the Chase, who is also secretary of the Gold Fund Committee, has been appointed secretary of the Cotton Loan Committee.

The $50,000,000 that was raised here for the pool, provided the Federal Reserve Board succeeded in raising the other $50,000,000 throughout the rest of the country, has not been formally subscribed, but was assured by the Clearing House Committee after conferring with the various banks. Two of those that had been counted on as contributors to the $50,000,000 may not be available, as it was said yesterday that they participated in the subscription of the final $5,500,000 in the Federal Reserve Board had to raise to complete the pool.

Applications for loans will come from banks in the South, which will have to put into the pool one-quarter of the aggregate they desire to loan, the other three-quarters coming out of the $100,000,000. If the entire $100,000,000 is used, the Southern banks will thus have to provide $33,000,000, so that total loans of $133,000,000 may be made. The Southern banks, however, are not required to subscribe anything to the pool except as they apply for advances from it.

CREDITS NOW IN DOLLARS.

War Has Made Difference in International Exchange.

David H. G. Penny, Vice President of the Irving National Bank, told members of the American Manufacturers Export Association yesterday at their monthly meeting at the Whitehall Club, that the value of the American dollar in international exchange operations has become more widely known since the European war began.

"We are receiving cables every day," he said, "from banks in Europe and elsewhere offering to buy and sell credit balances in dollars against their own and other exchanges. The payment for cotton with a credit in dollars was practically unheard of before the war, while now a very considerable amount is going abroad paid for by drafts at sight and up to 10 days on New York banks which are paid and accepted for account of the bank's foreign correspondents, and for which the New York banks are receiving the commission which would otherwise be paid to banks and bankers in London and other centres, all advancing the importance of the dollar."

SILK MILLS ON FULL TIME.

Ogdensburg Factory Will Increase Its Operating Force.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 18.—It was announced today that the Ogdensburg Silk Mills, which have been on part time for several weeks, would resume full time immediately, and that the force of operatives would be increased. The industry normally employs about 500 hands.

Four carloads of raw silk from China, the first to come through since the early days of the war, entered this port today, consigned to New York.

MORE PIG IRON BUYING.

Improved Conditions Have Come in Iron and Steel Trade.

The Iron Age will say tomorrow:

Pig iron buying has increased; as to that there is no doubt. In finished steel markets the expectation of better buying just ahead is stronger, for inquiry has grown, and in some lines the decline in orders has stopped. Many manufacturing consumers seem to be waiting for the reductions in labor cost, which it is widely believed will become effective Jan. 1. Whether prices meantime will discount them is the question close buyers are trying to answer.

Prices have been losing ground in the last ten days, and are now, in bars, plates, and shapes, close to the level at which there was free contracting late in 1911 and early in 1912. Conditions otherwise are not the same, it is true, and neither buyer nor seller would repeat the free commitments of that memorable movement.

The Iron Trade Review will say:

Evidence is multiplying of the switch to better sentiment in the iron and steel trade, and this is beginning to stir the consideration of buying in quarters which have been strongly indifferent. At the same time, those who have experienced real improvement in new business, which it is probably too early to expect, and they still are having a hard time to maintain their operations. Easier money conditions and the inauguration of the new currency system are bringing about a more wholesome feeling, which sooner or later, it is believed, must more materially affect the market.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Incorporated today:

Mabay Ranch, Buffalo, farming, cattle in Cuba, slaughtering, cold storage, $400,000; H. McLean, M. H. Emory, C. M. Carrier, Punta Gorda, Fla.

Seamen, Lichtenstein & Co., Milbrook, vegetables, fruit, produce, $100,000; H. S., G. P., and H. Lichtenstein, 103 Barclay St.

Gervas Service Studio, Rochester, $25,000; W. J. Hausen C. Rumpf, J. A. Servas, 2 Morris St., Rochester.

Rilma Building Co., realty, construction, $5,000; T. Conklin, H. E. Skinner, S. H. Raphael, 409 W. 129 St.

Sterling Optical Co., $5,000; B., I. and J. Goldberg, 1,475 Washington Av.

Picard & Co., advertising, $10,000; C. J. Mendelsohn, A. Wallerstein, A. J. Picard, 554 W 113 St.

N. Y. Ribbon Co., $5,000; M. B. Bernstein, M. Ash, A. Smith, 55 Wall St.

State Liquor Clearing House, distillery, $10,000; G. Rapoport, R. and E. B. Hittelman, 268 Stockton St., B'klyn.

Authorizations—Cohen & Hughes, Balto., pianos, piano players, organs, talking machines, $15,000; rep., C. Jacob, 539 W. 39 St. Shelbourne Mills, Phila., cloths, $200,000; rep., H. E. Peabody, 215 4 Av.

Capital increase—Paragon Metal Cap Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Shipman Stationery Co., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 18.—Charters filed today: Cash Coin Co., Inc., Merchantville, coins for trading purposes, $125,000; Albert E. Hutson, Philadelphia; Charles R. Dennis, Merchantville; Joseph G. Cloud, Woodbury.

Ensor Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, horse feeding devices and stable equipments, $200,000; Albert Ensor, George H. Robinson, Samuel T. Fairbanks, Jersey City.

H. W. Paine & Co., East Orange, mechanical engineering, $100,000; Harold Paine, Francis F. Paine, Jessie E. Paine, East Orange.

Irvington Amusement Co., Irvington, $25,000. Morris Staunch, Nathaniel Elin, Newark; Ida Goldstein, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 18.—Charters filed today:

Masterpen Motion Picture Corp., New York City; $500,000. Frank Hendrick, John T. McGovern, Harry F. Karr, all of New York.

Trans-load Co. of America, New York; $150,000; gelatin and kindred products. Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, of New York.

R. W. Pfleger Manufacturing Co., New York City; $100,000. Adolph F. Roessner, Mary Roessner, William H. Bauer, all of New York.

SEEK REDISCOUNTS AT RESERVE BANKS

Boston and Chicago Make Their First Transactions Under the New System.

FIGURES NOT GIVEN OUT

District Institutions Won't Tell Amount of Deposits Until Payments Are Completed.

Officers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York refused yesterday to make public the exact amount of reserve deposits received during the day or to say to what extent checks and drafts, which were received on deposit for the first time, had come in. One official said the amount of reserve deposits was about $400,000.

Nothing was said as to any instructions from Washington on this point, but the same course was taken at the reserve banks in St. Louis, Chicago, and Richmond. At the Dallas Reserve Bank it was said that the deposits were the same as the day before. At Philadelphia it was said that the amount could not be determined because an error had been found that it would take until late last night to run down. At San Francisco the total deposits to date were given as $5,100,000, but it was not said whether or not this incuded yesterday's receipts.

At Kansas City the reserve deposits were $1,319,382, making a total of $3,130,332. No discounts have been made.

At Cleveland the day's deposits were about $4,000,000, making a total of $9,000,000 since the bank opened.

At some of the banks information was refused also as to whether rediscounts had been made or applied for yesterday. This was the case at St. Louis. At New York one of the officials said he thought there had been no further applications for rediscounts, but no definite official statement could be obtained. At Dallas, San Francisco, Cleveland, and Philadelphia it was said that there had been no rediscounting so far, and at Richmond it was said that the bank would not undertake rediscounting at present.

The first rediscounting at Chicago and Boston was done yesterday. At Chicago the First National and the Continental and Commercial each applied for $250,000 in order to set the example and start the machinery on the new system. At Boston an out-of-town bank applied for a small sum.

The Boston bank made its first exchanges through the Clearing House yesterday with credits of $12,337 and debits of $5,000. The New York bank, it is learned through an outside source, had a credit balance at the Clearing House yesterday of $31,000.

The officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank will be the guests of the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association at a prosperity luncheon next Tuesday.

Gov. Strong will be the chief speaker at the meeting, which will be held at the Hotel Astor at 12:30 o'clock. Willis H. Booth, Chairman of the Members' Council, will preside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Although the Federal Reserve Board today received a report of the operations of the twelve banks yesterday, it was announced that the second day's business was about like the first, and the figures would not be made public at this time. A statement giving a summary of the operations of the banks probably will be issued late in the week.

There are now awaiting action by the Federal Reserve Board more than seventy-five applications by State banks to enter the new system. A number of these institutions are ready member banks, having been admitted before the board took office, but no more will be admitted until the board has drawn up regulations governing the admission of State institutions. These are expected to be promulgated next week.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORTS.

New Forms Issued to Comply with Federal and State Laws.

William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, sent out yesterday the new form on which the members are to make their weekly reports under the regulations adopted last week to bring the reserve requirements into conformity with those of the Federal Reserve act and the new State banking law. The form differs in one respect from the blank sent out by the Federal Reserve Board for the member banks to use in calculating their reserves.

Among the deductions from gross deposits has always been customary to include the notes of other banks and this still appears. On the blank from Washington this item was not included, but some of the banks provided for it by including the banknotes held in the item "due from other banks." Bankers wondered yesterday if the board intended hereafter to exclude the notes of other banks from the deductions from gross deposits. If so, the reserves of the banks will have to be figured one way for the Reserve Bank and another for the Clearing House.

The new Clearing House blank provides for the daily average and the actual condition on Friday in respect to loans, discounts and investments, including the amount of loan certificates on hand, less the amount issued to the bank itself and outstanding. Cash reserves are separated into gold, legal tenders and silver. Notes of other banks and Federal Reserve Bank notes are to be entered, but not counted as reserve. The next item is reserve in Federal Reserve Bank.

Net demand deposits consist of gross deposits, less all deposits, certificates of deposit and savings accounts not payable in thirty days, United States deposits, amounts due on demand from banks, bankers, and trust companies, other than Federal Reserve Bank, including amounts due from foreign banks and bankers subject to draft, exchanges for Clearing House next day and checks on other banking institutions, Federal Reserve Bank notes and rediscounts of other banks, and excess due from Federal Reserve Bank over maximum reserve allowed.

Net time deposits, not payable within thirty days, on which only 5 per cent. reserve is required, are to be entered, also United States deposits, amount of circulation outstanding, rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank, per cent. of reserve to net demand deposits with amounts in the bank's vaults and in the Federal Reserve Bank separated, and per cent. of reserve to net time deposits, similarly divided.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved: Report of Mr. Sheehan, examiner, relative to the communication from the Whitestone Ass. of Marble Polishers protesting against the recent method of examining men for the position of marble polisher. Mr. Sheehan recommends that the present list be allowed to stand until justifiable reasons are presented for abolishing it.

The following notifications of reassignments to duty: Dept. of Docks, John Rooney, laborer; Public Works, Manhattan, Thomas Faulkner, licensed fireman. Dept. of Street Cleaning: Patrick Cahill, regular driver; James Vilano, sweeper. Bureau of Public Works, Queens: Edward J. McNally, laborer; Michael Tuite, foreman. Dept. of Water Supply: Joseph O'Neil, coal passer. Dept. of Parks, Brooklyn: Curt E. Wagner, gardener.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 1 a competitive examination for agriculturist and field agent, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, at a salary of $2,640 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience in demonstration work in the Southern States, publications or thesis.

An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree in agriculture from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' experience in farm demonstration work in one or more of the States mentioned above, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SULLIVAN GARAGE COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Sullivan Garage Company, Inc., of 115 East Seventy-fifth Street, by Standard Oil Company of New York, $1,525; Vacuum Oil Company, $331, and Platt & Washburn Refining Company, $45.

PROGRESSIVE LIGHTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Progressive Lighting Company, gas fittings, 127 Water Street, by H. E. Boucher Manufacturing Company, $306; Vahan Z. M. Boyajian, $245, and Western Union Telegraph Company, $90.

JULIUS BEZOZI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Bezozi, silks, 415 Broadway, by John H. Meyer & Co., $1,044; S. J. Hall & Son, $446, and Wyckoff I. Dey, $1,500.

MORRIS LANDAU.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Landau, "The Landau Knitting Mills," 339 East Ninty-third Street, by Paul Bunkin & Co., creditors for $506. Liabilities are $1,500 and assets $500.

ABRAHAM MIRSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Mirsky, shoes, 689 East 187th Street, by Louis M. Taylor, $429; Rice & Hutchins New York Company, $258, and J. E. Bates & Co., $107.

ABRAHAM DREIBLATT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Dreiblatt, ladies' tailor, 442 Ninth Avenue, by Everett H. Pickett, $326; Lizzie Ginsburg, $150, and Charles A. McGroarty, $48.

SAMUEL B. SMITH, cloaks and suits, 389 Sixth Avenue, has assigned to Jacob Clark. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Rose Goldberger, $153; Benjamin H. Wicksel, $187, and Louis Horowitz, $251.

J. WILLIAM SEGER, 56 Pine Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,032, and assets of $459.

LOUIS SHAPIRO, lunchroom manager, 507 East 171st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,239 and no assets.

MORRIS BRAMALL, a farmer, of Walden has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,578 and no assets.

HENRY PHILLIPS.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 21 against Henry Phillips Rubber Works at 1,989 Broadway on a settlement at 25 per cent., payable 20 per cent. cash and 5 per cent. notes.

HEDERI & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of David Hederi, doing business as Hederi & Co., dry goods, 71 Franklin Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

MAX POSNICK.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Max Posnick, furniture, 104 Essex Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and the remainder in notes at three, six, nine, and twelve months.

I. ZAGON & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Isidore Zagon, trading as I. Zagon & Co., diamonds and jewelry, 45 John Street, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 5 cents cash and the balance in notes at three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months.

REGINA FURST.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Regina Furst, wholesale buttons, 153 West Twenty-seventh Street. Bond, $4,000; assets, $7,000.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle received for Rosenthal Brothers, clothing, 326 Bowery and 2 Cooper Square.

BANGS LABORATORIES, INC.—Judge Hand has appointed Henry E. Heisler receiver for the Bangs Laboratories, Inc., of 39 West Twenty-second Street and 69 West Ninetieth Street in place of Wilmot T. Cox, temporary receiver. Bond, $5,000.

I. A. SAMUELS & CO., knit goods, 590 Broadway and Pittsburgh, Penn., have filed schedules showing liabilities $92,308 and assets $48,942.

FRANK A. PROBST, proprietor of the Hotel Broztell, 3 East Twenty-seventh Street, has filed schedules, with liabilities $41,834 and assets $46,149.

M. SINGER MILLINERY COMPANY, INC., 92 Bleecker Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $24,079 and assets $11,324.

PAUL TANZMAN, corsets and gloves, 181 Essex Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $6,096 and assets $850.

THE PNEUMATIC CONCRETE PLACING COMPANY, 45 Broadway, leaser of machines for mixing concrete, has assigned to Nathan D. Stern. The company is capitalized at $100,000. James H. Graham is President.

THE COLLEGE BRAND CLOTHES, INC., 115 Fourth Avenue, has assigned to Arthur B. Hyman.

COHN BLOCK COMPANY, INC., women's coats, 11 West Twenty-fourth Street, has assigned to Max Cederbaum. Liabilities are $5,400.

MAURER, SCHECHNER & ZWIEBACH, furs, 51 West Twenty-eighth Street, have assigned to Abe Cohen and Moses Hoffman.

JOSEPH SHEIMAN, shoes, 142 Orchard Street, has assigned to Herman J. Wittstein.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y.—The Security Steel & Iron Company of Green Island, petition filed; liabilities $178,485; assets, $2,641.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 18; the first name being that of the debtor:

Allen, Jack—R. L. Eolfson, $133.

Bystrom Realty and Construction Co.—Mack Paving and Construction Co., costs, $141.

Hackley, M. MacLeod—W. S. Wilson, $259.

Barnes, Alexander—H. Lauman, $342.

Bershad, Frank—Lasher & Lathrop, Inc., $113.

Berinstein, Benjamin—Broadway Building Co., $320.

Brown, Leon T.—Indian Refining Co., $166.

Brown, Adren and Buffalo City Mills, Inc.—First National Bank of Jamaica, $1,456.

Berg, L. Rodney—Morris E. Sterne, Inc., $1,058.

Benjamin Levinger & Co.—W. H. White, $263.

Bauman, Jacob R.—Blackall & Baldwin Co., $144.

Benjamin Levinger & Co.—M. N. Allyne et al., $263.

Carley's, Inc.—J. Gordon, $471.

Collins, Joseph S.; Bentham, $224.

Coyne, Thomas J.—T. W. Churchill, $169.

Corn, Henry—Empire Trust Co., $25,082.

Chase, Leon G.—W. J. Boynton Baking Co., $225.

Cantwell, William W., and Paul M. Abrahams—West Pub. Co., $796.

Collins, John H.—F. E. Peters, $158.

Campbell, Peter C.—M. Brenner, $174.

Cohen, George—R. Neumann & Co., $244.

Czerkies, Walker—F. E. Peter, $121.

Chrrby, Frank—Same, $229.

Distributing and Importing Co.—Renault Selling Branch, Inc., $287.

Diehl, Andrew, adm.—City of N. Y., $250.

Dillinger, Hector F.—Same, $254.

Eastern Brass Co.—Same, $587.

Dubster-Hawson Co., Inc.—Danbury Printing Co., $111.

Demarco, Tomasso—German Exchange Bank, $169.

Dutton, Chauncey N. and Mary A. L.—J. D. Eyles, $534.

Drouet & Page Co., Inc.—Allen Advertising Agency, $481.

Empress Dress Co., Inc.—J. Kawanoo, $144.

Elder, Samuel E.—J. Cohen, $1,438.

East Coast Coal Mining Co.—H. Hall, $393.

Egan, John—R. E. Topping, $107.

Feldman, Frank—M. Sonberg, $265.

Frankenstein, Dora, admx.—I. E. Cohen, $2,671.

Freedman, Clara, admx.—C. Friedman, $482.

Feinstein, Jacob M.—G. L. Lawrence, $125.

Floor Scraping Machine Co.—City of N. Y., $154.

F. T. Galligans Sons, Inc.—Same, $154.

Goldfrappe, Mary—F. H. Reynolds et al., $128.

Gesswein, Lillian—J. Wennstrom, $151.

Grossman, Jacob—C. Schilling & Co., $898.

Grovina, Thomas—F. E. Peters, $168.

Goldstein, Morris—National Surety Co., $2,653.

Goldstein, Abraham—G. N. McAlarney, $161.

Green-Beebe-Weed Co.—City of N. Y., $218.

Gorfine, Max—L. Greenwood et al., $206.

Greenman, Samuel—H. Shereshevsky, $768.

Gibson, Wm. J., and Gustave Belswenger—N. Schweitzer et al., $875.

Green, John—T. Thorp, $5,596.

Hart, Charles—City of N. Y., $254.

Hirschberg, Phillipine, admx.—Same, $159.

Helmus, Gabriel—Same, $254.

Herschmann-Tucker Furniture Co.—Same, $122.

Hill, Thomas, and James P. Fitzgibbons—J. H. Shortell, $567.

Hillman, Alexander—L. Hoffman, costs, $107.

Hirschfeld, Adolph—A. F. Becker, $5,052.

Heif, J. Fred—Manhattan Leasing Co., $163.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—N. Geller, $376.

Jung, Theodore—A. V. Donellan, $121.

Joiner, Mortimer E.—Gramercy Freehold Co., $244.

Kalmus, Philip—Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., $101.

Klein, Joseph—A. Darflaufer, $267.

Koch, Louis, and Abraham Pozner—M. Ost, $2,634.

Kommel, Robert, and Albert J. Michaels—F. Borzumato, $200.

Same—Same, $300.

Klein, Joseph—F. Schoenberg, $137.

Konig, Samuel, sdn.—N. Y. Railways Co., costs, $108.

Kenney, Wm. F., and Wallace N. Covell—J. Melton, $316.

Kirwan, John—M. J. Gilhuly et al., $845.

Lupu, Sam—S. Schechter, $625.

Lena, Charles—R. Levi, $182.

London Theatre Co.—O. J. Gude Co., N. Y., $318.

Lorraine, Helen—M. Leobenberg, $141.

Lobel, Bernhard, and Frank Mearson—L. J. Margulies, $207.

Lux Mfg. Co.—R. F. Lang, $1,656.

Lawrence, Morris N.—Realty Associates, $4,699.

McGovern, Patrick, and Charles L. Perrin—M. Gallina, costs, $108.

McHugh, Patrick A.—George A. Ringler & Co., $2,764.

McKee, Robert—P. M. Ohmels & Co., $123.

McMinn, George—F. W. Wright, Inc., $272.

Martiny, Philip—J. Appell, $272.

Melton, Samuel, and Klosk Contracting Co.—G. M. Krakower, $1,624.

Markert Realty Co.—A. H. Straub, $199.

Mack, Leah—Kneer Rubber Co., costs, $107.

McDonough, James J.—H Elsing et al., $117.

National Retailers Coupon Co.—B. Gordon, $213.

Paul, Katherine—Griscom Russell Co., $142.

Quincy Amusement Co.—M. Rosenbaum, $104.

Ohl, William F.—D. O. Grant Co., $341.

Olenek, Mary—R. Lesser, costs, $108.

O'Shea, George H.—E. Bauer, $1,222.

National Tape Co., Inc.—R. E. Eggleston, $5,820.

Ott, Louis, Jr.—L. Brugnoni, $444.

Prime Pleating, Hemstitching & Button Co., Inc.—O K Button Moulds Mfg. Co., Inc., $239.

Pinnola, Joseph—P. Pastene & Co., Inc., $457.

Reichbach, Max—S. S. Zarek, $140.

Rosenblum, David—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $227.

Rockville Centre Holding Co.—A. Bartucci, $228.

Radus, Morris—M. Weinstein, $155.

Robinsomm, Benjamin—I. J. Robinson, $120.

Ratney, Ida—A. H Joline et al., costs, $108.

Sammis, Antoinette H.—G. R. Hawes, $2,233.

Slone, Jacob—M. Gilman et al., $160.

Stahl, Paul J.—I. Isank, $174.

Schwartz, Adolph, and Simon Steiner—R. Wienick, $1,373.

Shea, Frank—M. Isenberg, $112.

Siegel, Jacob W.—Ecans Bros., Inc., $126.

Schafer, Herman—N. Weinberg, $523.

Sinatt, Samuel, Abraham, Granat—Hannis Distilling Co., $339.

Sheedy, Michael R.—Brooklyn Trust Co., $2,137.

Southern Pacific Steamship Co.—G. Kaskell, $3,688.

Stirn, Max, and Louis Stirn—J. Spencer Turner Co., $706.

Treadwell, John—M. Meyer et al., $9,432.

Seely, Leo F.—F. E. Peters, $149.

Vlodinger, Nathan—Hannis Distilling Co., $109.

Tobacchini Diamant Co., Inc., and Harry Diamant—I. Philips et al., $268.

Volunteer State Phosphate Co.—U. S. Savings Bank, $4,264.

Wolfert, Julius M.—L. Kirsh, $229.

Wolf, Hugo A.—Hammel Riglander & Co., $235.

Warren, Joseph A.—H. H. Thayer, $478.

Webb, Matthew—E. H. Pauk, $111.

Walter, Martin—S. Pearsall et al., $465.

Wechsler, Harry—M. Malbin, $178.

Young, Elbat—S. Goldman, $1,256.

In Bronx County.

Altman, Henry—W. Scherff, $49.

Beatty, Robert A.—N. L. Richards, $145.

Brown Weiss Realties, Inc.—B. Miringoff et al., $196.

Brown, Elizabeth—M. Hein, $108.

Bloch, Joseph—J. H. Selig, $249.

Degnon Contracting Co.—L. Falcone, $169.

Davis, Abraham S.—M. S. Scheinman, $120.

Harwood, Kurt B.—J. A. Colby & Sons, $288.

Konig, Samuel, sdn.—N. Y. Railways Co., costs, $108.

Market Realty Co.—A. H. Straub, $199.

Mondschein Louis, and Frank Silverman—H. Hollander, $320.

Rasquin, Almon—H. S. Starrett, $136.

Schupack, Charles—M. Hein, $120.

Spanier, Emil—W. Baumstein, $270.

Seidman, Morris—A. Seidman, $338.

Walter, Frank—L. B. Austin, $100.

Wolff, Edmund and Jules—T. Turfo, $90.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Hudson Paper and Paper Stock Co.—G. C. Wedekind, July 14, 1914, (vacated,) $1,453.

Schiff, Harry—Winton Motor Car Co., Nov. 11th, 1914, (vacated,) $759.

Bhsoys, Charles W.—T. Mazzareno, Aug. 31, 1914, $1.

Illinois Surety Co.—William Horne Co., Oct. 23, 1914, $1,490.

New York Railways Co.—S. Tixler, Oct. 23, 1914, $444.

Same—M. A. Mullin, Oct. 28, 1914, $200.

Schnochasky, Ida and Julius—H. Stackell, Nov. 12, 1913, $250.

Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Co.—R. Fingerman, June 17, 1914, $4,152.

S. N. Wood & Co.—H. J. Mendetz et al., Oct. 15, 1914, $945.

In Bronx County.

Sperzel, Alice—Dimock & Fink Co., Sept. 3, 1914, $116.

Sperzel, Charles H.—Dimock and Fink Co., Aug. 27, 1914, $137.

APPEAL FOR R. R. MAIL PAY.

Chairman Peters Asks Senate Committee for Fair Rates.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad and Chairman of the Committee on Railway Mail Pay, made public yesterday an appeal to Chairman Bankhead and the other members of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, urging annual weighing of the mails, payment for, or relief of the railroads from performing side, terminal, and transfer service and payments at just rates for apartment-car distributing space.

Such a plan, said Mr. Peters, would violate no one's sense of justice and would embody the greatest amount of practical statesmanship.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

All creditors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company are hereby notified that the District Court of the United States, Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, in the cause wherein Bankers Trust Co. is plaintiff and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co. is defendant, numbered in Equity No. 41, on the second day of November, 1914, ordered that:

"All persons, firms or corporations having claims or demands against the defendant, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, other than those secured by mortgage or conditional sale duly filed or recorded, are required, on or before the first day of January, 1915, under penalty of thereafter having said claims disallowed in the discretion of the court to file the same with Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, Receivers herein, which said claims or demands shall be supported by affidavit and shall set out the amount and nature of any security or lien held by the claimant or to which the claimant is entitled, and also any claim to preference in payment from the assets in the hands of the Receivers or the earnings therefrom, other than those secured by the mortgage to the plaintiff, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, bearing date July 1, 1909, and known as defendant's First and Refunding Mortgage, or to any other creditors of the defendant."

Pursuant to the above, claims should be filed with the undersigned Receivers at the following address:

JUDSON HARMON,
RUFUS B. SMITH,
Receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Co.,
66 Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
November 2, 1914.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, BRONX COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of LONOW & KOOT to HERMAN WITKOWSKY, for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee, will sell at public auction property herein, consisting of a stock of dress goods and trimmings, and also fixtures, on the 18th day of November, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at 920 Intervale Avenue, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

Said property may be inspected on November 17th and 18th, 1914, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any property from sale, or reject any and all bids.

Dated, New York, November 7th, 1914.

HERMAN WITKOWSKY, Assignee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of MAX DROUER and CHARLES B. MINTZ, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of DROURR & MINTZ.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxs, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M., Post Office Building.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M. Crown S. S. Co.‹Dry Dock 8, (settlement of decree.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Note.—Cases to be sent to Rooms 227 and 401 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building. Adjourned for the term.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations. At 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar. At 2 P. M. Re Köbre & Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M. Niagara‹" Nettie."

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. Admiralty calendar at 8 and 9 A. M. Crown S. S. Co.‹Dry Dock 8, (settlement of decree.)

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, they will be carried over to the following Monday.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greer, J. At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART I.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

PART IV.—Cowing, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Greer, J. At 10 A. M.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Adjourned for the term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T'Pam.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Russell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greer, J. At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Russell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART IV.—Cowing, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Russell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greer, J. At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Russell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Rose, J. Woolworth Building—At 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J. Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M. Crown S. S. Co.‹Dry Dock 8, (settlement of decree.)

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building. Adjourned for the term.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

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PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—(Adjourned for the term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T'Pam.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART VI.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Russell, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Garretson, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

August Hecksher Takes Title to Upper Fifth Avenue Block Front—Four-Acre Purchase to Increase Bronx Terminal at Hunt's Point—$50,000 Sale at Richmond Hill.

The realty market fell back to quiet conditions yesterday. The recorded transfers showed that another change of ownership has been made in the Fifth Avenue block front between 104th and 105th Streets, which was taken back a few days ago by Benjamin Stern from Bing & Bing, to whom it had been given over a year ago in part payment for the twelve-story apartment house on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street.

Mr. Stern has now transferred the entire parcel to August Hecksher, the owner of the former Whitney Fifty-seventh Street corner at Fifth Avenue. The block front has a frontage on Fifth Avenue of 201.10 by 200 on each street and was transferred to the new owner subject to a mortgage of $266,000.

Buys Harlem Warehouse.

Cross & Brown Co. has sold for Mary E. Miller to Percy Cole the five-story storage warehouse at 50 West 133d Street. This property was recently obtained by Mrs. Miller in foreclosure proceedings and will now be used by the buyer as a storage warehouse.

Buys 4 Acres for Bronx Terminal.

The Bronx Terminal Corporation has just taken title to a four-acre tract on the east side of Hunt's Point Road at the junction of South Place, extending 652 feet to Causeway Creek. It was transferred at a nominal consideration of $1,000 by William Simpson and others as executors. The Terminal Corporation is preparing to establish a new industrial and shipping centre at the foot of Hunt's Point Road in the Clason Point section.

Bronx Sales.

Augusta Ruhl has sold to the Daily Realty Company 426 East 163d Street, a five-story new law tenement on a plot 50 by 100.

The five-story new law tenement 605 East 139th Street has been sold by Max Cohen to M. Schneider for investment. The structure occupies a plot 37.6 by 100 feet midway between Cypress and Jackson Avenues. H. H. Cohen was the broker.

$50,000 Richmond Hill Sale.

A large deal in Richmond Hill has just been closed in the purchase by the Sunset Development Company, Morris Bienenstock, President, of the block front on the north side of Jamaica Avenue, between Oxford Avenue and Waterbury Street, fronting 210 feet by 120 deep. It was sold by Emanuel G. Bullard, and the consideration was about $50,000. The new owner will erect three-story apartment houses with stores on the plot.

Bank Buys in Hoboken.

The Timmus Realty Company has sold to the National Bank of North Hudson at West Hoboken four lots at the junction of Summit Avenue, Demott Street, and Paterson Plank Road as a site for a new bank building. The plot fronts 100 feet on Summit Avenue, 22 on Demott Street, and 129 on Paterson Plank Road.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the store and basement at 34 to 38 West Twenty-seventh Street to Lin Fong & Co., dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods, for many years at 29 West Houston Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for L. F. Rolston the two-story garage, 20 by 100 feet, at 332 West Seventy-third Street, to Edward Schaefer, and the store at 936 Lexington Avenue to L. B. Boch and Joseph N. Capece.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Selina L. Bloch and Clarice Engel the store at 2,386 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of 125th Street, to Daniel Reeves.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store at 173 Madison Avenue to Mrs. Mabel R. Dow.

Earle & Calhoun have leased the store at 887 Amsterdam Avenue to the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company for one of their branch dairies.

The Herman Arns Company leased for the McGovern estate for a term of years the store and basement at 242 West Forty-second Street to "Wagner" for luncheon and restaurant.

L. J. Phillips & Co. leased for a term of years to a client for Schindler & Liebler the five-story apartment houses at 819 and 821 East 166th Street.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have let furnished for Charles S. Butler to C. H. Aldrich of Delano & Aldrich, architects, the dwelling, at 125 East Thirty-eighth Street, on the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, and also a dwelling at Norristown, N. J., for John C. Williams, to Adrian H. Kiernan.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased for Lillian S. Bopp 453 West 148th Street, a three and a half-story dwelling, to a client.

Fish & Marvin have rented the home of H. Ward Leonard at Sagamore, Bronxville, to a New York client for occupancy.

Tax Payments Fall Off.

For the first time since consolidation, property owners in the Borough of Queens have been slow in paying their taxes. Usually they pay up so promptly that they are ahead of all the other boroughs of the city.

On the first of November, when the second half of the yearly taxes became due, the records showed that the property owners here were ahead in their payments by over $100,000. But since that time the conditions have changed and at the close of business on last Saturday the payments were $32,000 under the record of last year.

Hearing on Broadway Widening.

The City Planning Committee of the Board of Estimate has announced that it will hold a hearing on Friday, Dec. 4, at 2:30 o'clock, at the City Hall, Manhattan, on the widening of Broadway, Flushing, Long Island, from Cemetery Lane to the city line.

This is one of the places visited by the committee when it toured Queens as a guest of President Connolly a week ago.

Real Estate Notes.

The Broadway Association will have as its guest at the weekly luncheon at the Hotel Martinique tomorrow at 1 o'clock Dr. W. R. Patterson, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works. Important suggestions will be offered concerning the interest of business men and property owners on Broadway.

Christopher C. Mollenhauer was re-elected President of the Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers at the annual meeting Tuesday night. Thomas Hovenden was re-elected Vice President, George H. Gray was elected Treasurer, and Isaac Cortelyou Secretary.

Plans have been filed by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for a Post Office building at the Communipaw terminal, Jersey City. The plot is 40 by 97, and the cost placed at $40,000.

Plans have been filed for making over the two-story garage on the east side of Broadway, 25.9 feet north of Seventy-seventh Street, into a moving-picture theatre, with stores, at a cost of $15,000. The Improved New York Properties Corporation is the owner, Lewis C. Van Riper is the lessee, and Thomas W. Lamb the architect.

The Manhattan Railway Company has filed lis pendens to acquire title against about forty-five parcels of property on Allen Street and lower First Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

34th St, 516 to 524 West, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 125x98.9, five-story loft building and four-story building in rear; voluntary sale; leased down to P. S. Holman, for $86,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

34th St, 50 West, s s, 233 ft e of 6th Av, 20x

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CHAS. F. BRUNER C.E. PRESIDENT
EDWARD CORNING CO.
BUILDERS
100 W. 34th St. NEW YORK

100.5, four-story dwelling; Seamen's Bank for Savings against M. E. Bannon and others; Cadwalader, W. & T. attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $57,857.73; taxes, &c., $1,032.40; to the plaintiff, for $59,000.

89th St, 72 West, s s, 63.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 26.4x100.8, five-story flat; L. A. G. Coddington and others, trustees, against C. P. Byron and others; Atwater & C., attorneys; Edmund Hurley, referee; due, $44,067.31; taxes, &c., $854.40; to the plaintiff, for $44,340.

106th St, 127 East, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; adjourned to Dec. 2.

131st St, 45 and 50 West, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 37x99.11, six-story apartment; W. M. Powell against T. P. Kelly and others; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $40,917.27; taxes, &c., $2,123; to the plaintiff, for $42,000.

By Samuel Marx.

122d St, 111 West, n s, 156 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11, three-story dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against G. R. Davis; Geller, R. & I., attorneys; G. M. Hulbert, referee; due, $14,907.11; taxes, &c., $206.30; to the plaintiff, for $14,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

St. Ann's Av, 599, e s, 402.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x121.8x23x117.11, four-story tenement; John Bossong against Otto Ehrenhardt and others; Salter & S., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $5,533.65; taxes, &c., $163.72; subject to a prior mortgage of $13,000; to the plaintiff, for $18,000.

By George Price.

175th St, 668 East, s s, 26.5 ft w of Crotona Av, 25x99.5, two-story dwelling; Nathan Hilmowich against A. H. Wernicke and others; M. M. Himowich, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $1,011.89; taxes, &c., $150.38; to Herman Veitz, for $3,100.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hawkstone St, s s, 51.2 ft e of Walton Av, 62.11x51.1x35, vacant; David Wallace against J. A. Woolf and others; Action 1; B. G. Bain, attorney; M. J. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due, $643.04; taxes, &c., $176.49; to the plaintiff, for $100.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Hawkstone St, s s, 111.11 ft e of Walton Av, 85.8x46.2x irregular, vacant; same against same; Action 3; same attorney; Brison Howie, referee; due, $1,588.25; taxes, &c., $1,262.78; to the plaintiff, for $100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,450, e s, corner of 41st St, 31.2x 93.4x irregular; also, Broadway, 1,448, e s, 30.11 ft s of 41st St, 22.11x78.9x irregular; leasehold, nine-story Hotel Continental; F. L. Mabee against 41st Street Realty Co. and others; J. S. L'Amoreaux, attorney; M. J. Hirsch, referee; due, $918,807.15; taxes, &c., $11,067.50.

36th St, 46 West, s s, 520.1 ft w of 5th Av, 16.7x98.9, four-story dwelling; A. H. Byrd and others, executors, against L. W. Wright and others; R. W. B. Elliott, attorney; M. M. Wyvell, referee; due, $41,792.90; taxes, &c., $3,347.13.

Goerck St, 157 to 161, s w corner of 3d St, 77.8x100.10x90x100, four-story loft and stable; Otto Gerdau against Oslas Karp and others; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; Jerome Wilzin, referee; due, $52,160.04; taxes, &c, $1,500.

22d St, 405 East, n s, 96 ft e of 1st Av, 23.6x 98.9, four-story tenement; G. F. W. Poggenburg and others against H. W. Protzman and others; W. N. Vreeland, attorney; E. J. Nathan, referee; partition.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

185th St, 501 and 503 West, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, (No. 2,520,) 100x63.4x100x 49.4; one-story stores; M. C. Wilson against R. A. Nugent and others; E. R. Vollmer, attorney; Abraham Oberstein, referee; due, $8,277.93; taxes, &c, $2,442.77.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

225th St, s s, 330.33 ft w of Paulding Av, for a three-story brick store and tenement, 26x56; Anna Covell, 815 East 229d St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $7,000

193d St, s s, from Webster to Decatur Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 108.1 8-16x75.11½; Wedgewood Co., Henry F. Keil, 401 East 163d St, President, owner; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost $65,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

38th St, n s, 140 ft e of 6th Av, for a seven-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; E. A. Munger, 15 Dey St, architect; cost $10,000

City Home District, Blackwell's Island, north section, to a two-story hospital; city, owner; S. A. Taggart, Municipal Building, architect; cost $9,000

58th St, 50 East, to a twelve-story hotel; Sweetland Realty Co., 239 West 39th St, owner; Denby & Nute, 333 4th Av, architects; cost $10,000

Lenox Av, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts, to a four-story power house, &c.; city, owner; J. H. Freedlander, 244 5th Av, architect; cost $6,000

Broadway, e s, 25.9 ft n of 177th St, to a two-story garage; Improved New York Properties Corporation, 69 Wall St, owner; T. W. Lamb, architect; cost $15,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Sarah Rosenberg to Bernard Goodman, 17 East 95th St, Nov. 18, prior mtg $24,500, due June 9-18 p. c.—; attorneys, Speir & Bartlett, 52 Wall St $2,500

AVENUE D, e s, 37.2 ft s of 9th St, 56.11; Louis Scheffler to Michael Friedwald, 1,080 Findlay Av, Nov. 17, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 146th St, 99.11x 100; Broadway and 146th Street Corporation to Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Av, Nov. 18, due Sept. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av $750,000

HARVEY AV, w s, 212.10 ft s of 181st St, 299.3x229.11 to e s of Riverside Drive; Charles Hensle Realty Co. to Adolph D. Bendheim, 42 West 89th St, Nov. 17, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

MADISON ST, 86, s s, 172.8 ft e of Catharine St, 25x100.8; Louis A. Goldstein to Betsey R. Goldstein, 80 East 92d St, Nov. 17, due Aug. 1, 1925, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 51 Chambers St $10,000

NEW CHAMBERS ST, s w s, 69.11 ft s e of William St, 20x irregular; Daniel L. Reardon to Sarah E. Sampson, Troy N. Y., Nov. 9, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $8,000

87TH AV, 497, Patrick Halley to Jacob Ruppert Corporation, 1,639 3d Av, Nov. 18, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av $12,000

157TH ST, 623 East, n s, 338 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Kovalsky Brothers to Franklin Trust Co., 166 Montague St, Brooklyn, Nov. 17, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $8,500

36TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Josephine O. Thompson to M. Alice Harmer, trustees, New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Sproul, H. & S., 1 Madison Av $1,750

90TH ST, s s, 191 ft w of Lexington Av, 27.6x100.8; Kate Cain and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 18, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St $3,000

113TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Joseph Whitmore and another to Samuel Utity, 220 West 110th St, Nov. 16, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. H. Stone, 346 Broadway $2,000

114TH ST, n s, 177.10 ft e of 1st Av, 42.2x 100.10; Louis Mazzola to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Co., 211 East 55th St, Nov. 5, prior mtg $43,500, due as per bond; attorney, A. J. Dittmar, 211 East 55th St $600

Bronx.

LOT 69, map of Hudson Park; George Hauser to Richard W. Horner, 701 West 178th St, Oct. 31, due April 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, McGuire, H. & S., 16 Exchange Place $500

LOT 459, map of Van Nest Park; Anton Ruzicka to Anna Sofranek, 427 East 73d St, Nov. 14, 3 years; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 Tremont Av $1,600

PARK AV, w s, 100 ft n of Orchard, 100x irregular; John B. Haskin Estates, Inc., to George W. Short, 128 West 123d St, prior mtg $25,000, Nov. 13, due as per bond; attorney, George W. Short, 189 West 123th St $12,000

ST. JOHN'S AV, s e corner of Beck St, 67x 110; Normal Construction Co. to J. Frederic Kernochan, commissioner, 862 Park Av, Nov. 10, 5 years; attorney, H. P. Muller, 34 Pine St $6,000

WALTON AV, lot map of North Haven, 83x 120.5; Harry P. Knight and another to John J. Lynch, 1,934 East 97th St, prior mtg $9,200, Nov. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 1,573, and 47th St, 219 West; Mitchell H. Mark Realty Corporation to William F. Lahiff, at Bayside, L. I., 9 years and 7 months from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St $11,000

DELANCEY ST, 63, store and basement; Aldo Co. to Samuel Shor, 61 Delancey St, from Sept. 15, 1914, to May 1, 1919 .....$2,100 and $2,400

LAND under water on w s of Harlem River from a line 100 ft s of 201st St, n 320 ft to n e on 202d St and from high-water to the bulkhead line, wharfage, &c.; the City of New York to Harlem Contracting Co., 2 Rector St, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Corporation Counsel, New York $461

MADISON AV, 1,575, basement; Antonio Taccia to Carlo Benedetto, 23 months from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, Charles J. Volpe, 542 East 120th St $72

PARK AV, 1,108, store; Blackstone Realty Co. to John Nunemann, 1,128 Park Av, 4 years and 11 months from Dec. 1, 1915; address, 1,108 Park Av $1,200

VESEY ST, 54, all; William A. Larned and others to MacNiff Horticultural Co. and another, 453 75th St, Brooklyn, 3 5-12 years from Nov. 18, 1914; attorney, Albert H. MacCarthy, 261 Broadway $1,200

WEST ST, 216, corner of Franklin St, 21d, all; Charles W. Meyer and another, executors of C. H. Meyer, to Hy. D. Osterndorf, 501 West 142d St, 10 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Broadway $3,200

3D AV, 1,497, store and basement; Karl Maas and another to Richard Languth, 1,597 3d Av, 5 years and 11 months from June 1, 1912; attorneys, Gerlich & S., 1,511 3d Av $2,400

8TH AV, 497, all; Louis Kempner and others, trustees, to Patrick Halley, 450 West 50th St, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av $5,500

8TH AV, 2,072, store floor and basement; Abraham King to Moritz Herz, 420 East 141st St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorneys, Jaburg Brothers, 10 Leonard St $1,800

10TH ST, 132 WEST, all; Almira Slaight and others to Colleaucio Renganeschi, 139 West 10th St, 9 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1914 .....$1,000

135TH ST, 49 East, all; Thomas J. Farley to Joseph Marel, 2,456 2d Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914 .....$420

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,375, all; Lillian R. Ward to George Langer, 128 East 113th St, and others, 5 years from Nov. 10; attorney, Thomas E. O'Brien, 32 Nassau St .....$1,200 to $1,500.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 19th St, 90x120; J. L. Mott Iron Works against Levy Dairy Co., owner; Rutan, MacAdam & Cooper, Inc., contractor $598

BROADWAY, 1,676 to 1,684, and 7th Av, 808 to 816; S. F. Hayward & Co. against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor $102

MONTGOMERY ST, 35 and 37; Ludowici Celadon Co. against Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nursery, owner; Philip Repatzky, contractor $300

WATER ST, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 100x75; Mildner & Wieber against Jackson Bros., owner; Impervious Product Co., contractor $160

WILLETT ST, 7; Max Fleischer against H. H. Ducker, owner; Nathan Jankowitz, contractor $25

49TH ST, 153 and 155 West; Hedden Iron Construction Co. against Charles R. Hopkins, owner; Libman Contracting Co., contractor $799

135TH ST, 14 to 28 East; Indiana Flooring Co. against James Everard estate, owner; Harper Richardson, lessee; Julius M. Schwartz, contractor $1,053

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x 100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Lawrence Kronenberger Construction Co., owners; Lawrence Kronenberger, contractor $50

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

VAN NEST AV, 510; Cahill & Cahill against George J. Silva and others, Dec. 15, 1913, $55

3D AV, 1,520 and 1,522; Evans Brothers, Inc., against John Spies and others, Nov. 5, 1914 .....$36

36TH ST, 141 and 143 West; Robert Ludwig against Edward W. Browning and others, Aug. 4, 1914 .....$30

57TH ST, 105 and 107 West; Pelham Operating Co. against Freundschaft Society and others, Jan. 27, 1914 .....$104

97TH ST, 323 and 325 East; John A. Philbrick and Brother against Henry Frank and others, Sept. 15, 1914 .....$91

Bronx.

217TH ST, 715 East; Alfonso Sellitto and Hugo Strauss against Congregation Ansha Amas of Williamsbridge and others, Sept. 18, 1914 .....$132

217TH ST, 751 East, same against same, Sept. 19, 1914 .....$132

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 179 and 181; Manhattan Railway Co. against Moritz Muhlberg and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 103; same against Morris Jacoby and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 128 and 130; Manhattan Railway Co. against David Wasser and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 91; Manhattan Railway Co. against Safety Holding Co. and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 197 and 199; same against Simon Shapiro and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 94; same against Jacob Lederer and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 145; Manhattan Railway Co. against Corporation of H. & A. Cohen and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 105; Manhattan Railway Co. against Aldel Co. and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 186; same against Joseph Ullman and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 154; Manhattan Railway Co. against Pauline Goldstein and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

ALLEN ST, 175 and 177½; same against Michael J. Adrian Corporation, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

CANNON ST, 66; Abraham Goldinger against Nathan Bitzick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weinberg Bros.

1ST AV, 165 and 167; Manhattan Railway Co. against Albert Valkenberg and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 124; same against Adolph Finkelstein and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 149; Manhattan Railway Co. against Manuel B. Berkowitz and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 176; same against Carmela de Benedictis and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 157; Manhattan Railway Co. against Jacob Finkelstein and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 109; same against Heinrich F. Brinckmann and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 117; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Pauline Nussbaum and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 160; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Aaron Wolgin and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 111; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Christian Turck and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 70; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Bilma Goldberg and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 90; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Isak Messer and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 71; Manhattan Ry. Co. against August Zepf and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 83 and 85; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Joseph Spektorsky and others, (action to acquire title, &c.; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 68; Manhattan Ry. Co. against George Gesmannt and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 76; Manhattan Ry. Co. against William E. Sengens and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 66; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Louise Closins and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 115; Manhattan Ry. Co. against Margaret J. Koerner and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 143; Manhattan Railway Co. against John Munz and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 118 and 120½; same against Louis Rosenwalke and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 112; same against Louis Rosenwalke and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 78; same against estate of John Faath, Inc., and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 58; same against Louis Giessler and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 40; same against Katherine Wagner and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 33 and 35; same against Edward Winter and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 153; same against William Doerzbacher and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 175; same against Charles A. Kohl and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 88; same against Pauline Goldstein and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 72; Manhattan Railway Co. against Leon Migdalsky and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 106 and 107; Manhattan Railway Co. against Henry Fischer and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 159 and 161; Manhattan Railway Co. against Nathan E. Broder and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

1ST AV, 119; Manhattan Railway Co. against Davis Weinstock and others, (action to acquire title, &c.;) attorney, J. L. Quackenbush.

6TH AV, 169, 171 and 185; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Rhinelander Real Estate Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

17TH ST, 347 East; Abraham Leipzig against Joseph Harbater and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Livingston.

78TH ST, 156 East; Benjamin Welles and others against James R. Keane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Wood.

108TH ST, 52 East; Henry C. Read, Jr., against Florette Realty Corporation and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

120TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of 1st Av, 16x50.5; Henry J. S. Hall and others against Lillie Furst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x 99.11; Seaman's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Nellie E. Peck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 736; Theodore C. Camp against Samuel Grossman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LOT 22, Block 5,088, Section 17; Samuel Isaacs against Louis Hanson and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Epstein & Rosenberg.

LOT 23, Block 5,088, Section 17; Samuel Isaacs against Louis Hanson and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Epstein & Rosenberg.

OAK TERRACE, s s, 100 ft w of Beekman Av, 24x100; Mary E. Elstner against Sigmund Honig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

179TH ST, n w corner of Clinton Av, 25x 100; Arthur Sammis against Lawrence Kronenberger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Sammis.

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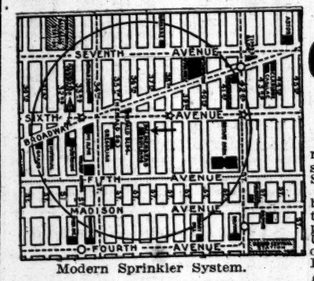

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Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.

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Bronx.

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76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, sunny room, with private bath. Telephone Gramercy 1978

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

507TH, 63 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Will accommodate four refined table guests; reasonable rates; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; single rooms, $8; large parlor, (board two,) $18; steam heated; superior cuisine; telephone.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class room, private bath; good board; telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

73D ST., 118 WEST. The Wilga.—Excellent rooms; newly furnished; first-class table; Subway express; "L" service; table boarders.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, large, small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Second floor front room with board; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive; private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH ST., 155-157 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; private bath; excellent board.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white waid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny, front, with board; refined; quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable two; electricity; superior table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home; refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, suitable two, including board, $15; running water; well heated.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.
Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet; references.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, warm, sunny third floor room.

82D, 174 WEST. — Beautiful back parlor; dressing room; excellent table; table guest.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single, en suite; back parlor; suitable doctor.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Desirable, large room, private bath; smaller rooms; excellent table.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive large room, also small room, newly decorated, for refined people; every convenience; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

94TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
A homelike home; terms moderate.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large front corner room; south and west exposure; newly furnished; steam, electricity, 'phone, elevator; very select; home cooking; Subway, L. Rogers.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Broadway.)—Rooms, private bath; lavatory; southern exposure; excellent table. Manlin.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Southern exposure; connecting room, suitable two; telephone; excellent table. Janzen.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

114TH, 508 WEST.—Light, airy room, connecting bath; suitable two; private family. Apt. 42.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large, double and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

122D, 607 WEST.—Sunny room; three windows facing street; also two bedrooms, unfurnished; use of kitchen; steam; conveniences; reasonable. Arden.

187TH, 612 WEST.—Elegant rooms, excellent board, for two; homelike; conveniences; $15. Earle.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)
Healthiest section; Audubon family hotel; bright, cozy, well heated rooms, $7 to $12; one $14 up, two including good board; every comfort. Tel. 2737 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Wanted, lady or gentleman for attractive room with board. Apply L, Leach.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 885 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE, off Broadway, communicating rooms, suitable small family, with, without private bath; table GUESTS ACCOMMODATED; reasonable. 102D, 248 WEST.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

TWO YOUNG MEN desire room with board; references exchanged. G 271 Times Downtown.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Beautiful suburban home; quiet surroundings; every comfort; small family; 30 minutes Grand Central. 153 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.

Connecticut.

Invalids looking for a quiet, restful place, 400 feet altitude. E. H. Potts, Route 30, Stamford, Conn.

New Jersey.

Convalescent Invalids, rest cases, near New York; ideal conditions. Booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

97TH, 17 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Under new management, desirable large and small rooms; everything new.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; board optional; private family.

218T, 187 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

229TH, 132 EAST.—Sunny, small, large rooms; all conveniences; St. Stephens's Church block.

336TH, 138 EAST.—Bright, cozey rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; references.

336TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

340TH, 94 Park Av.—Large and small rooms; bath; private house; gentleman.

345TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

345TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

347TH, 131 EAST.—Large, handsome room, bath; private house; one or two.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house, exceptional conveniences; references.

355TH, 53 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

356TH, 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single, parlor; connecting bath; suitable physician; breakfast.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for coupie.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,294, (Corner 87th.)—Beautiful, large room; refined family. Epstein.

MADISON AV., (Sixties.)—Two large rooms, bath; suite or separate; steam; electricity; private house; exceptional opportunity.

West Side.

97TH, 39 WEST.—Single sunny room; hot and cold water; large closet.

112TH, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room and bath; well-kept house; telephone.

112TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny; private bath; two connecting; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

118TH, 135 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

136TH, 138 EAST.—Bright, cozey rooms; refined location; every convenience; board optional; references.

136TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

140TH, 94 Park Av.—Large and small rooms; bath; private house; gentleman.

145TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

145TH ST., 27 EAST.—LIVABLE ROOMS, furnished like one's own home; large and small; private baths; bachelors; references.

147TH, 131 EAST.—Large, handsome room, bath; private house; one or two.

153D ST., 65 EAST.—Three elegant large rooms; private house, exceptional conveniences; references.

155TH, 53 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure; telephone.

156TH, 58 EAST.—Rooms, double, single, parlor; connecting bath; suitable physician; breakfast.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 73.—Three large, desirable rooms; second floor; single, suite; steam; bath; $5; special rate for coupie.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,294, (Corner 87th.)—Beautiful, large room; refined family. Epstein.

MADISON AV., (Sixties.)—Two large rooms, bath; suite or separate; steam; electricity; private house; exceptional opportunity.

West Side.

97TH, 39 WEST.—Single sunny room; hot and cold water; large closet.

112TH, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room and bath; well-kept house; telephone.

112TH, 34 WEST.—Large, sunny; private bath; two connecting; electricity, steam heat, telephone.

118D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath; single room, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

132D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

132D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

132D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

134TH, 427 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

136TH, 58 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

140TH, 66 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

146TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting with, without bath; gentlemen.

147TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, near bath; board optional. 4588 Bryant.

147TH, 16 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, heat; good service; $15; references.

149TH ST., 45 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; parlor floor; private business; conveniences; references exchanged.

150TH ST., 47 WEST.—Small, also large room; private bath; kitchenette. Plaza 6296

160TH, 60 WEST.—Beautiful room; bath, with shower; new, modern private dwelling.

151ST, 63 WEST.—Attractive rooms; long established house; central transit.

155TH, 101 WEST.—Beautiful bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

155TH, 318 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; twin beds; water; business couple; telephone.

157TH, 356 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; running water; quiet house.

158TH, 128 WEST.—Small; also large room, with alcove; select location; modern conveniences; telephone.

158TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant rooms, $4 to $9; all conveniences; telephone; references.

165TH, 38 WEST.—Nice front parlor, bath; steam heat, electricity; reasonable. Dahlstrom.

168TH, 71 WEST.—Unusually handsome, large, sunny front rooms; one medium, well-heated; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

168TH ST., 38 WEST.—Comfortable single rooms; running hot water; phone; central location.

168TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; all conveniences.

168TH, 47 WEST.—Large room with bath; private residence; all conveniences.

168TH, 70 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms, with, without private baths.

169TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; one flight up; gentlemen.

169TH, 105 WEST.—Room and bath in private house; steam heat; references.

170TH, 34 WEST.
Beautifully furnished second floor, also other rooms; parlor for doctor or dentist. Gray, 1,721 Columbus.

170TH ST., 100 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

170TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable large sunny rooms, adjoining bath; private house; reference.

171ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water, telephone; reference.

171ST, 308 WEST.—Well-furnished, large room, bath, kitchenette; $12; other rooms.

172D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

173D, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; near Subway; references exchanged; gentleman.

174TH, 161 WEST.—One large front room; beautifully furnished; private bath; all conveniences.

175TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

176TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

176TH, 171 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, front room; continuous hot water; shower; electricity.

176TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

176TH ST., 168 WEST.—First-class service; single, double rooms; breakfast optional; reasonable.

176TH, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; also single room. Telephone Schuyler 10175.

177TH, 160 WEST. — Attractive large, medium, single rooms; gentleman; also physician's office.

178TH ST., 114 WEST.—Attractive, southern exposed rooms; singly or en suite; references.

178TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

178TH, 208 WEST. — Large, well-furnished room, one, two gentlemen; conveniences; Subway.

178TH ST., 136 WEST. — Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5 up.

179TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; Southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

179TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive double, single, sunny rooms; private baths; electricity; Subway.

179TH, 149 WEST.—Small, comfortable room; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

180TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, continuous hot water; reasonable.

180TH, 114 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; $2.50, $3.50; private house; bath; phone.

180TH ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; electricity; private house; references.

180TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

181ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

182D, 250 WEST.—Desirable front room; private bath; permanent; gentleman; references. Dutton.

182D, 152 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; all conveniences; reasonable. 3750 Schuyler.

182D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

182D, 33 WEST.—Private family, rent two beautiful front rooms; bath; references.

182D, 74 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; prices reasonable.

184TH, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; steam heated; equipped for housekeeping. Apply to Janitress.

184TH, 104 WEST.—Nice rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator apartment; second floor. Quinn.

185TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally attractive large rooms; private baths; references.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

185TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium room, well furnished; reasonable; telephone; reference.

185TH, 256 WEST.—Single and en suite; piano; phone; ladies and gentlemen. O'Brien.

187TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room; bath adjoining; all conveniences; gentleman; private house.

187TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome, large, also small rooms; gentlemen; private family; references.

187TH, 330 WEST.—Sitting room; bedroom and bathroom; $9; private house.

191ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, medium rooms. Phone 780 Riverside.

192D, 214 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished outside room; running water; elevator; all conveniences. Apartment 2C.

192D ST., 40 WEST.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; private house; phone.

192D, 159 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; reasonable; large hall room; references.

192D, 204 WEST.—Exceptional housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also front room. Possess.

193D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room; running water; suitable for two; $4; phone.

193D, 49 WEST.—Large front rooms; convenient "L" and Subway; private house.

194TH ST., 161 WEST.—Small room; private house; bath same floor; Subway, "L."

196TH, 320 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; steam heat, electricity. River 305, Hirner.

197TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

204TH, 244 WEST.—Three attractive front rooms communicating; reasonable; electricity; elevator. Turner.

205TH, 248, (B'way.)—Attractive, sunny, front room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

206TH ST., 38 WEST.—Small, sunny room; private house; telephone; conveniences; gentleman; $2.50.

207TH, 237 WEST.—Outside room, adjoining bath, in refined home; elevator; references. Apt. 12.

207TH, 239 WEST.—Exceptionally nice parlor, bedroom connecting; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Bond.

211TH, 507 WEST.—Large, well-heated front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; electricity; telephone; elevator; references; reasonable. Apt. 43.

211TH, 521 WEST. (Apt. 2.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable.

211TH, 255 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished rooms; single or double; steam heat, electricity, telephone, elevator. Williams.

218TH, 617 WEST. — Choice, warm, south room; superior, homelike accommodations; exceptional conveniences, kitchen; attention, moderate. Apartment 85.

213TH, 622 WEST.—Small room, all conveniences; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 53.

213TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny, single, double rooms; $3-$7; conveniences. Walker.

215TH, 620 WEST. — Three large warm rooms, handsomely furnished, bedrooms overlooking Drive, with connecting private bath and kitchen privileges, in apartment convenient to Subway. Ingram.

216TH ST., 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive, near Riverside; $20 and $25 a month.

218TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

218TH, 423 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Front room; 3 north windows; attractive outlook and furnishings. Apt. 1.

218TH ST., 418 WEST, (near Columbia.)—One single room; private family; gentleman only; references exchanged. Apartment 23.

218TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable front suite; southern exposure; elevator service; telephone. Jenkins.

218TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; elevator, shower; telephone. Apt. 32.

218TH, 416 WEST.—Medium, light; elevator; moderate. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cook.

218TH, 418 WEST.—Attractive outside room, medium sized; near Columbia. Apt. 52.

218TH, 420 WEST.—1 or 2 frunt or en suite. Apartment 22.

219TH, 430 WEST.—Sunny room or suite opposite Columbia for gentleman; no other roomers; dining room. Apartment 37.

221ST, 540 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 61.

229TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished, best order, large and small kitchenette; telephone.

224TH, 515 WEST.—Sunny room or suite; kitchen privileges; telephone; elevator. Kwartz.

229TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

235TH, 601 WEST.—Large, warm, light, comfortable rooms; conveniences; electricity; board optional. Clayton.

236TH ST., 623 WEST. — Furnished room; telephone; one block from Subway; references. Leonard.

236TH ST., 600 WEST.—For gentleman, refined home, elevator, &c. Stender.

239TH ST., 601 WEST, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Front room luxuriously furnished; overlooking Hudson; American family of two. 61.

244TH, 513 WEST.—Plain, quiet, cozy room, bath; telephone; private house; gentleman.

246TH, 609 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; reasonable; few doors from Riverside; one block from Subway; private house.

248TH, 557 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment; Broadway Subway Station. Apartment 21.

261ST, 553 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined people; southern exposure; board optional; phone.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; every room, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $8.50 weekly each.

BROADWAY, AND 110TH ST. — Beautifully furnished front room; business woman; gentleman; $8 per week. 9,621 Riverside. Apartment 8E.

BROADWAY, (147 72d St.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, baths; running water; telephone; reference.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Large room, overlooking Park; running water; elevator. Leonard.

MANHATTAN AV., 26—Attractive rooms, single or en suite; phone; "L"; moderate. Rocher.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each, with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

PARLOR FLOOR in private house, nicely furnished, to rent to dentist; references exchanged; central location. Z 222 Times Annex.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS with private family for one or two gentlemen; all modern improvements; references exchanged. Telephone Schuyler 4085.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Large, attractive parlor, facing park; every convenience; business man or couple; private family; references. Wheelen.

WEST END, 611.—Magnificent large room; private bath; also medium sized room; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A.—Rooms for young men; hot and cold water, telephone, bowling, billiards, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath; $2.75-$4 a week. 1,121 Bedford Av., B'klyn.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

Studios or bachelor apartments, one and two rooms, with bath; also parlor store for dentist or any high-grade business; reasonable. 747 Madison Av., (65th.)

97TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large, light, front room, bath; private residence; suitable for studio or bedroom.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

63D, 106 WEST.—Large room, private bath; $22.50 monthly; gentlemen only; references.

32D St., 235 West.—Nice front parlor, suitable for bedroom or business purpose.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

BEST & CO.,

Fifth Av. at 35th St.,

require experienced saleswomen for holiday goods. Apply by letter, stating experience. Dept. G. S.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, North German; experienced; call or write. L., 217 East 42d.

SALESGIRL, French, with best references, $7 and advancements deserved. Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th St.

SALESLADY.—Experienced young saleslady for ladies' wear and novelties. Parisian Art Co., Pennsylvania Station Arcade, between 10-12 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced French-English; Smith-Remington machine; $7 and advancements deserved. Parfumerie Riviera, 11 East 30th St.

Help Wanted, Female
Instruction.
Thirty Cents a Line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COLLEGIATE SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 38 West 32d St., New York. Secretarial training for educated students; 3 months' course. Telephone 7281 Mad. Sq.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ASPHALT MEN WANTED

well posted in different processes of manufacturing asphalt from oils and various uses of same; will pay extra good salaries to men of ability; this is dandy opportunity to proper men. State your experience fully and firms formerly with. Answer, strictly confidential. G 266 Times.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Company F, 71st Infantry, one of Manhattan's crack regiments, desires recruits of good character and sound health, at least 18; WITH PAY; no interference with daily occupation; three evening drills each week; overcoat, two uniforms, rifle and all equipment furnished absolutely free by the State; members have use of bowling alleys, pool and billiards, rifle range, gymnasium, library, shower baths, athletic trainer. For full particulars, call any afternoon or evening, or address Commanding Officer, Company F, 71st Regiment Armory, 33d St. and Park Av., Manhattan.

SALESMEN.—Can use two first-class salesmen, preferably those who have sold high-class appliances; commission; splendid opportunity for the right men. Writer Press, 52 New St.

SALESMEN.—We pay 20 per cent. commission on a special Christmas offer on monogram cigarettes; experience unnecessary. The Talmoza Tobacco Co., 121 Pearl St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen to sell sweeping compound; commission basis. W 76 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man to take charge of shipping room and errand boys; must be experienced. Apply Frank Seaman, Inc., 119 West 31st St.

SUPERINTENDENT—APARTMENTS.
Unusual opportunity for an exceptional man of good appearance, intelligence, and tact. No one with merely average qualifications need apply. Address, giving age, experience, references, and salary expected, DAVIS, Grand Central P. O. Box 6.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

INCOMPARABLE OPPORTUNITY.—Learn mechanical dentistry; numerous high-paying positions waiting; taught practically in three months; day or evening; easy payments; chief instructor, Anthony Reis, recognized by dental profession as New York's leading expert in all branches of mechanical dentistry; demonstrations free.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentists of today; positions secured. $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. 77, 489 5th Av., near 42d. The first school recognized by the Dental Profession. Est. 1892.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—Study advanced salesmanship; highest paid profession; real opportunities guaranteed; free booklet. Bradstreet System, Inc., Park Row Bldg., N. Y. City, Dept. 13.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.

EXPORT MANAGER, experienced in dealing with Latin American countries and New York commission houses; not over 40; must speak Spanish; salary $5,000-$10,000.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Excellent opportunity for bright, capable man; 27-32 years of good general business experience and clean-cut personality; salary $1,500 to $2,000.
SALESMAN.—Machinery and steam specialties, calling on New York export houses; must speak Spanish; salary $2,500 to $3,500.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, keeps books entirely, weekly or otherwise, as desired; references. G. M. Sachs, 140 Nassau St., city.

ACCOMPANIST.—Position as accompanist; graduate Damrosch Institute Musical Art; good reader. W 133 Times.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR. — Elliott Fisher; two years' experience; moderate salary. W 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Expert; controlling accounts; trial balance; charge office. Address T 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; ambitious, bright; two years' experience. Miss B., 814 Hewitt Place, City.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typist; five years' experience; good worker. Ball, 317 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced; very good; best references. Please call or write. M. R., 217 East 62d.

COMPANION.—French conversation, reading, by visiting companion; terms moderate; references. B. M., Times Harlem.

COOK, WAITRESS, first class, for luncheon and dinner parties; references; reasonable. Mrs. R. Bergsen, 470 West 166th St.

COOK, experienced, wishes position; good waitress; $40; references; speaks English and German. E. S., 217 East 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out. Telephone 2730 Audubon; third floor north 3,575 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER. — Thoroughly competent; rapid fitter, designer; remodeling. Howard, 3,525 Broadway. 3913—Audubon.

FILE CLERK, office work, assist on books. Carr, 293 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

GIRL.—Position housework or laundry; references. Mulgrew, care Kelley, 220 W. 67th.

GRADUATE NURSE. — Grown person or child; $50 month. C. Missett, 1,380 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEP

BRUERE WOULD END CHAMBERLAIN'S JOB

City Treasurer Says His Post Has Not Sufficient Excuse for Existence.

SUGGESTS TWO REMEDIES

Official's Views Disclosed Through Banker's Recommendations for Cuts in Budget.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere is probably the only city official who thinks that New York could get along just as well, perhaps better, if his office should be abolished. At any rate, he is the first on record to admit it. Mr. Bruere's belief in the uselessness of his own office, which costs the city $12,000 a year in salary alone, cropped out unexpectedly yesterday in the testimony of Stewart Browne before the Aldermanic Finance Committee.

Mr. Browne, who is a banker and President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, was the only citizen to appear before the committee to make suggestions on how to cut the city's budget for 1915. His first was that the Chamberlain's office should be abolished. Mr. Browne said he had discussed the question with Chamberlain Bruere and that the latter had admitted the office ought to be merged with the Controller's office.

"Mr. Bruere is doing valuable work for the city and earning his salary of $12,000 a year," he hastened to add. "He would be worth much more if the Board of Estimate would only carry out his ideas, but the members of the board are elective officers and afraid of the voters."

Chamberlain Bruere seemed a bit surprised last night when he heard what Mr. Browne had said, but he admitted it was true.

"I have never made any secret of my opinion of the City Chamberlain's office," he said. "As it now stands, its only function is that of treasurer of the city in the handling of city deposits. As such, I believe it could well be combined with the borrowing functions of the Controller's office. The treasury function of the office is not sufficient excuse for its existence.

"The abolition of the City Chamberlain's office has been recommended before, and I for one am in favor of it. On the other hand, there are those who feel that instead of the abolishing of it, the office could be made to serve a useful part in the city Government by giving it charge over the collection of various city taxes and the like. Either one thing or the other should be done, as I told Mr. Browne. If it could be worked I would be in favor of doing away with the office right now."

This "if," Mr. Bruere explained, referred to the fact that Mayor Mitchel appointed him to serve not merely as City Chamberlain, but as an expert in municipal government and an adviser and aid to the Mayor in carrying out his programme of reforms. These duties had been added to those of City Chamberlain, Mr. Bruere pointed out, and while they did not properly belong to the office, they furnished at least one reason for its existence at present.

Another reform advocated by Mr. Browne before the Aldermanic Committee was the reduction of the salary of every city employee, from scrub women up. He did not say that any office holder agreed with him on this point. The city employed a third more people than were necessary, he declared.

"I know and the Board of Estimate knows," he said, "that the salaries could be easily cut one-half, but the members lack the nerve to come out and take the bull by the horns. I understand that the City of Chicago has reduced all salaries of its employees and I have written the Mayor of Chicago to find out."

Mr. Browne said that the increases of $63,000 in the office of the District Attorney, and $40,000 for the expenses of jurors, should not have been allowed.

CLUE TO SULLIVAN'S RICHES

Grand Jury Hears of Free Use of Two Sing Sing Telephones.

That the Kings County Grand Jury is getting the trail of David A. Sullivan's hidden wealth in its hunt for the assets of the Union Bank was indicated yesterday by the satisfaction of the investigators. District Attorney Cropsey has telephone slips to show that two telephones in Sing Sing were used by Sullivan.

Mr. Cropsey was told yesterday that political friends of ex-Warden McCormick would aid the District Attorney in finding him. The prolonged hiding of McCormick is magnifying the Sullivan scandal, and its wide-reaching effect in the State is not relished by the politicians.

The District Attorney and Assistant Goldstein have been assured by Deputy State Controller Michael J. Walsh that he would try to find McCormick. After a long conference with Mr. Goldstein Mr. Walsh said:

"If I could reach McCormick now I should impress upon him the importance of appearing before the Grand Jury and telling all he knows."

John J. Malloy, Superintendent of Industries at Sing Sing, whose attitude on his first appearance before the Grand Jury put him in jail, testified yesterday that he telephoned the news to Mrs. Anna Sullivan and Louise D. Burkhardt on Oct. 24, when Mr. Goldstein first visited Sing Sing. He said he acted for Warden McCormick and not for Sullivan, because he did not want to see an investigation before the election.

BAR BEGINS CROPSEY INQUIRY.

Ex-Judge Cullen to Head Association's Committee.

President Charles J. McDermott of the Brooklyn Bar Association yesterday appointed a committee to investigate recent speeches by District Attorney Cropsey in which he spoke of Judges as "hand-picked" and "lap-friends" of Edward M. Grout. Three of the committee are Republicans and two Democrats. Ex-Judge Edgar M. Cullen is Chairman, and the other members are Stanford H. Steele, President of the Hamilton Club; Col. James D. Bell, former Assistant Corporation Counsel; Col. Albert B. Lamb, and Meier Steinbrink.

SAYS HAITI IS PEACEABLE.

Son of Ex-President Simon Here on His Way to West Indies.

Jacob Simon, second son of Antoine Simon, former President of Haiti, arrived yesterday on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Trent from Kingston, Jamaica, on his way to visit the turbulent West Indian republic.

He told THE TIMES reporter that his father had financed President Theodore, who had the political situation well in hand and had established his new Government on a sound basis.

"I am going down to Haiti," said Mr. Simon, "to look over the situation, and my father and mother, with my two brothers and sisters, will follow me in January."

Antoine Simon was President of Haiti for six years, and when he left the island three years ago following a revolution he went to live with his family at Kingston. All services between Jamaica and Haiti have been suspended since the war commenced.

CORONERS' OFFICE RULED BY POLITICS

Dr. Riordan Testifies the Chief Clerk, a District Leader, Is the Power There.

STATE COMMITTEEMAN, TOO

Witness Says Coroners' Courts Advise Poor Women and Get Damage Statements for Them.

Coroner Patrick D. Riordan, testifying yesterday before Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, added to the evidence already gathered against the present system the flat charge that politics played an important part in the affairs of the Coroners' office of Manhattan.

Dr. Riordan, who seemed annoyed by the statement made public on Tuesday by Coroner Feinberg, did not attempt to condemn the system, but he announced with emphasis that he didn't fit in with some of the other Coroners on the board. He named Antonio D'Alessandro, Chief Clerk of the board and a member of the Republican State Committee, as "the power behind the throne."

Two of the Coroners, said Dr. Riordan, were controlled by the word of the chief clerk. The names were demanded and when he was told that he must testify, he said:

"Under pressure I will answer. The two Coroners are Feinberg and Hellenstein."

Dr. Riordan was especially bitter about Mr. D'Alessandro's conduct and was asked to go into detail.

"For instance," he said, "I wanted some work done a day or two ago. I went into Coroner Hellenstein's office looking for D'Alessandro. He was lying on the lounge. I said to him: 'May I ask you to do something for me?' 'No,' he replied, 'I would rather kick—'"

Dr. Riordan said he had checked the Chief Clerk at that point, but he added that D'Alessandro did not get off the lounge or pay any further attention to him. Still on the topic of the Chief Clerk, he said that Dr. Feinberg and Dr. Hellenstein were members of the Republican Party, while D'Alessandro was a district leader and a member of the State Committee. The Coroners, he intimated, had to protect themselves.

"I assume then," said Commissioner Wallstein, "that, although the Coroners are the official superiors of D'Alessandro, Coroners Feinberg and Hellenstein are really his inferiors because of his superior position in politics."

"That's very near to it," replied Dr. Riordan. He also said that in his opinion the Chief Clerk intimidated the other clerks and employes of the office. He believed that the office would be much better off without D'Alessandro.

Dr. Riordan attacked several witnesses who have criticised the Coroners' system, reading his testimony from a brief he had prepared. He began with the Department of Health, and included Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Registrar of the department; Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Health Commissioner, and Dr. James Ewing, Professor of Pathology at the Cornell Medical School.

On the question of centralization of power Coroner Riordan said he was opposed to it because it was a "reversion to the absolutism of Kings, Czars, and Emperors." He did not think much of Coroners' juries, because he believed the Coroners generally told them what to do and they brought in verdicts accordingly. He was a firm believer in the Coroners' court, however, classifying it as "the poor man's court."

"Take an auto accident," he said. "The mother of a child run over is usually a poor woman. She comes into the Coroner's office and the Coroner protects her. He shows her how she can seek redress and usually there is a settlement as a result of the Coroner's work."

He was asked if representatives of indemnity companies had not more influence with Coroners and their courts than the poor woman's plea.

"Well they may, but not in my court," he said. Then he read from his brief rules he had prepared, and the adoption of which he suggested. One of them dealt with the insurance company question in this manner:

Rule 24—No Coroner or Coroner's physician shall hereafter solicit or hold a position of medical examiner or medical adviser to accident cases for, nor accept any fees from, an insurance company, a railway company, or any other corporation doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, lest he render himself liable to indictment under Section 372 of the penal law, and thus publicly dishonor himself, his office, and his colleagues.

"What prompted you to prepare that rule?" he was asked.

"The facts you have brought out at this investigation," he said. He had read the facts in the newspapers, it developed, concerning Coroner Hellenstein's connection with insurance companies.

The hearing will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when Dr. Timothy D. Lehane, Coroner's physician for Coroner Hellenstein, will take the stand. The hearing before Supreme Court Justice Newburger yesterday to compel Coroner Hellenstein to testify was put over until Friday, with assent of counsel.

DAMROSCH PRAISES BAND.

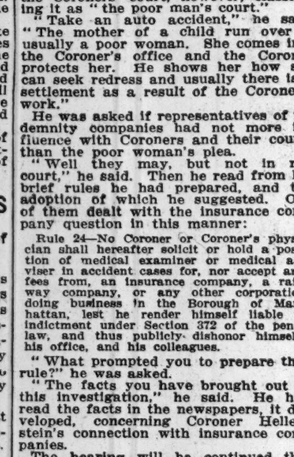
Cuban Musicians a Feature of Tercentenary Exposition.

Musical critics made a special visit to the Tercentenary Exposition at the Grand Central Palace yesterday to hear the Cuban National Band. The special programme of music selected by the conductor brought out all the best qualities of the organization. Walter Damrosch was among the visitors, and warmly congratulated the musicians after the concert.

Another elaborate programme has been arranged for today, which has been designated Civic Day. The Governor, Mayor, and officials connected with the city have all been invited. Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon, the leader of the Rodman Wanamaker expedition, has arranged a special series of dances to be performed by the American Indians in native costumes.

No Thanksgiving Raffles This Year.

Saloon keepers have received letters from Albert E. Sheridan, agent for several bonding companies, cautioning them that the courts have declared that gambling in a saloon is a violation of the excise law and will result in confiscation of the license and bond. As a result there will be no raffles this year for Thanksgiving turkeys.



LAND VALUES RISING IN TIMES SQ. REGION

Referee's Report Shows 104-106 West 40th St. Rose $50,000 in a Decade.

FORECASTS HIGHER FIGURE

Expert's Opinion Given in Application to Mortgage Property of an Aged Incompetent.

Edward W. Fox, referee, reported to the Supreme Court yesterday that the property at 104 and 106 West Fortieth Street had increased $50,000 in value since 1903, and that probably it would be increased further by $25,000 within the next five years.

The report was made on the application of Valentine Cook, Jr., the committee of Christina Cook, an incompetent, to place an additional mortgage of $23,000 on the property. A mortgage of $50,000 at 5 per cent. is held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mrs. Cook is 83 years old. By the will of her husband, who died in 1897, the child who looked after her should receive $1,000 a year for her support. Since then Mrs. Cook has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Susanna Sands, at 149 East Thirty-sixth Street.

The $1,000 for support proving insufficient, the amount was increased by the courts to $3,000, and it has been difficult for the estate to raise the money to keep up the payments. The property to be mortgaged has a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of sixty-five feet. The referee says the buildings are of small account and yield a rental of only $4,800 a year, while the taxes are $2,634.

The value of the property at present is conservatively estimated by the referee to be $160,000. He says that the additional mortgage will provide funds enough to keep up the payments to Mrs. Cook during her life, which he thinks will not be more than four years, and to carry the property until it can be sold at a high price.

ADMITS HE KILLED WOMAN.

Man Found Overcome by Gas Says He Shot Common Law Wife.

Breaking into an apartment on the third floor at 312 East Sixty-fifth Street, where shots had been heard, Policeman Wich of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station yesterday found a woman lying dead from revolver bullet wounds and a man lying on the floor almost unconscious from gas. The man, after being revived, said:

"I shot her and then turned on the gas. There was another man and I found out. Give me a cigarette."

Two notes in the same handwriting were found in the apartment. One read:

Our love don't agree. We are dead to the world. MOLLIE and MAX.

The other, which was written on the back of a cheap picture, was:

Remember this is our last love to the world. Good-bye, baby, and good luck.

MUMSY.

The police learned that the man was Max Gardner, 28 years, a bartender, and that the dead woman was Mollie Unguerin, 21 years, his common-law wife. Their three-year-old son had been taken away several weeks before by a woman believed to be the mother of the dead woman. Gardner, who is in a critical condition, is in Flower Hospital a prisoner.

The Campfire

Truly Warner announces the introduction of an entirely new thought in a soft hat. It's named The "Campfire"—sort of an overcoat hat. See it today. It's great $2.

Stores Everywhere Mail Orders Prepaid

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6 PHOTOS $1.50 with this Coupon
SEPIA BROWN
FINISHED SIZE 6x10.
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1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
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1 W. 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf.
472 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
No excuse not to have of Father, Mother, the Big Children, the Tiny Tots, some fine photos at convenient and high-grade studios.

Cut This Coupon Now
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Good Until Dec. 15, Only.

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JOS. HEINRICHS
948 B'WAY, NEAR 23D ST.
5TH AVE., COR. 40TH ST.
FINEST COPPER WARE IN EXISTENCE
Electric Specialties

HANDSOME AND HANDY.
For The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra a strong, handsome binder is sent by mail. Full cloth for $1, or half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.50. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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The First 200 Men
We have made up specially as a leader, about 200 Men's Suits to be sold at a special price.
There is an extra pair of trousers with each suit.
We don't believe you can equal this combination anywhere else for $25.00. Our special price is
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The materials are Blue Unfinished Worsteds and Oxford Vicunas, and the Suits are cut on our most popular models.
This is a real opportunity and late comers will surely miss it. Don't be late.
Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Thanksgiving Evening Dress Suits, $40
Tuxedo Suit, $35—Imported drapes. Silk lined—correct in every detail. Have a Suit made that will add to your pleasure and satisfaction.
Broadway & 9th St.
Arnheim

E&W MAXIXE
the shirt for the dance
$2.00
EARL & WILSON, RED-MAN COLLARS

7-20-4
Factory output for nine months of 1914—20,097,000.
Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.
QUALITY COUNTS.
Factory: Manchester, N. H.

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Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A. M.
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Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
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6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
Playground of a Nation and Home of Novelties.
Presenting "Wars of the World."
Evgs. 1000 at 8. Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c and 50c.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Sat., Thanksgiving.
MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy.
"MARY GOES FIRST." Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.
OVER 100 TIMES IN NEW YORK
LEW FIELDS in "THE HIGH COST OF LOVING."

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksgiving.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

BOOTH THEATRE, 45th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanks'g.
EXPERIENCE
MOST WONDERFUL PLAY N NEW YORK
Prices 50c to $2. Good Seats in 1 Bal., 50, 75c & $1.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
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THOUSANDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
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DANCING AROUND JOLSON with AL
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NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
"Best musical comedy this season."—Eve. Sun.

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with Mlle. Dorziat in "THE HAWK."

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiv'g.
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by EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

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THE BIG MUSICAL HIT OF NEW YORK.
JOSE COLLINS in SUZI
with TOM McNAUGHTON and Connie Ediss.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat.
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU" Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Thanksg'g.
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Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinees Today 25 & 50c.
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Next Week—THE THNGS THAT COUNT.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

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WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evening at 8:20. MATS. TODAY & SAT. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST MATINEE TODAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:10. Matinees Sat., Wed. & Thanksgiving Day 2:10.
JULIA DONALD JOSEPH SANDERSON BRIAN CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:20. M. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT. Extra Mat. Thanksg'g.

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INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

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THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
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BELASCO 44th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

WALLACK'S Begin's MON., Nov. 23 Seats on Sale.
Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Pygmalion
Matinees Wed. (Pop.) Sat. and Thanksgiving.

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75
FRANCES STARR in THE SECRET.
Next Wk—Chauncey Olcott, "Heart of Paddy Whack"

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After the performance visit ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES atop this theatre.

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MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
In G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 23. Seats TODAY.
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Assisted by an EXTRAORDINARY COMPANY, in Classical Repertoire. First Play SHAKESPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT.

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CHARLES GILMORE presents
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SEATS SELLING NOW TILL NEW YEAR'S.
BY A. E. THOMAS & CLAYTON HAMILTON (DIRECTION COHAN & HARRIS.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8—Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8—Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann (debut); Gorita, Well, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Herts.
Sat. at 2—Boheme. Bori, Schumann; Botta (debut), Scotti, Tegani (debut), Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8—Prices 75c. to $4—Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Sun. at 3:30—Concert. 50c to $1.50—Frank Gittelson, violinist; Bori, Middleton. Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Week: Mon. at 8—Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Schumann; Urlus, Braun, Gorita, Reiss, Schlegel. Cond., Herts.
Wed. at 8—Gioconda. Destinn, Ober, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. (Thanks. Day) Mat. at 1—Parsifal. Matzenauer; Sembach (debut), Braun, Mottehill, Gorits. Cond., Herts.
Thurs. at 8:15—Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Nov. 28, at 8. Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana; Gadai; Botta, Tegani, & full'd by Pagliacci, Bori; Martinelli, Scotti. Cond. Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC
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JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR
Tonight 8:15 & Tomorrow (Friday) Afternoon 2:30
AT CARNEGIE HALL
Soloist. JULIA CULP
BACH, Suite; MONTEVERDI, Aria; "Il Lamento d'Arianna"; BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 7; HADLEY, Symphonic Poem "Lucifer"; BRAHMS, Songs; SMETANA, Overture, "The Bartered Bride."

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Soloist: JULIA CULP

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Most Novel and Interesting Exposition Ever Given.
Streets of Old New York.
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Indian Tribe in Native Dances.
Concerts Afternoon and Evening by Municipal Band of Havana, 70 Men.
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46th St. and Lexington Av.
Last Week. 2 to 11 P. M.
Admission 50c. TO ALL.
Children accompanied by Paid Adults Free.

Metropolitan Opera House, Tues. Ev., Nov. 24
PAVLOWA RED CROSS BENEFIT
Seats $1 to $5. Mgt. Music League of America.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 23, at 3.
Violin Recital
FRANK GITTELSON
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 20, at 8:15
Piano Recital
VICTOR WITTGENSTEIN
50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

New York 25c to $1. Reg. Mt. Wed. & Sat. Next Monday
The Traffic Extra Matinee Today Only
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HARRY LAUDER Seats Today

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:20 P. M. 15c to 50c.
THRONE POWER in "ARISTOCRACY."
Strand Orch. & Quartet.
Next W'k—"The Straight Road."

VITAGRAPH 46TH ST. & B'WAY
2:30 and 8:30.
"3 Women"—"Little Angel of Canyon Creek."
The Manzanetta Trio in Operatic Selections.
Beginning Sunday—Complete Change of Pictures.

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